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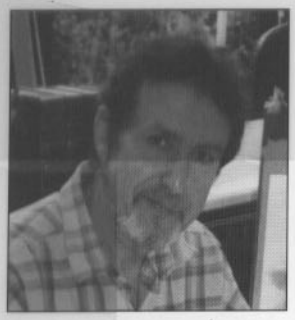
The Confederate Army 1861–65 (2)

Florida, Alabama & Georgia

Ron Field • Illustrated by Richard Hook



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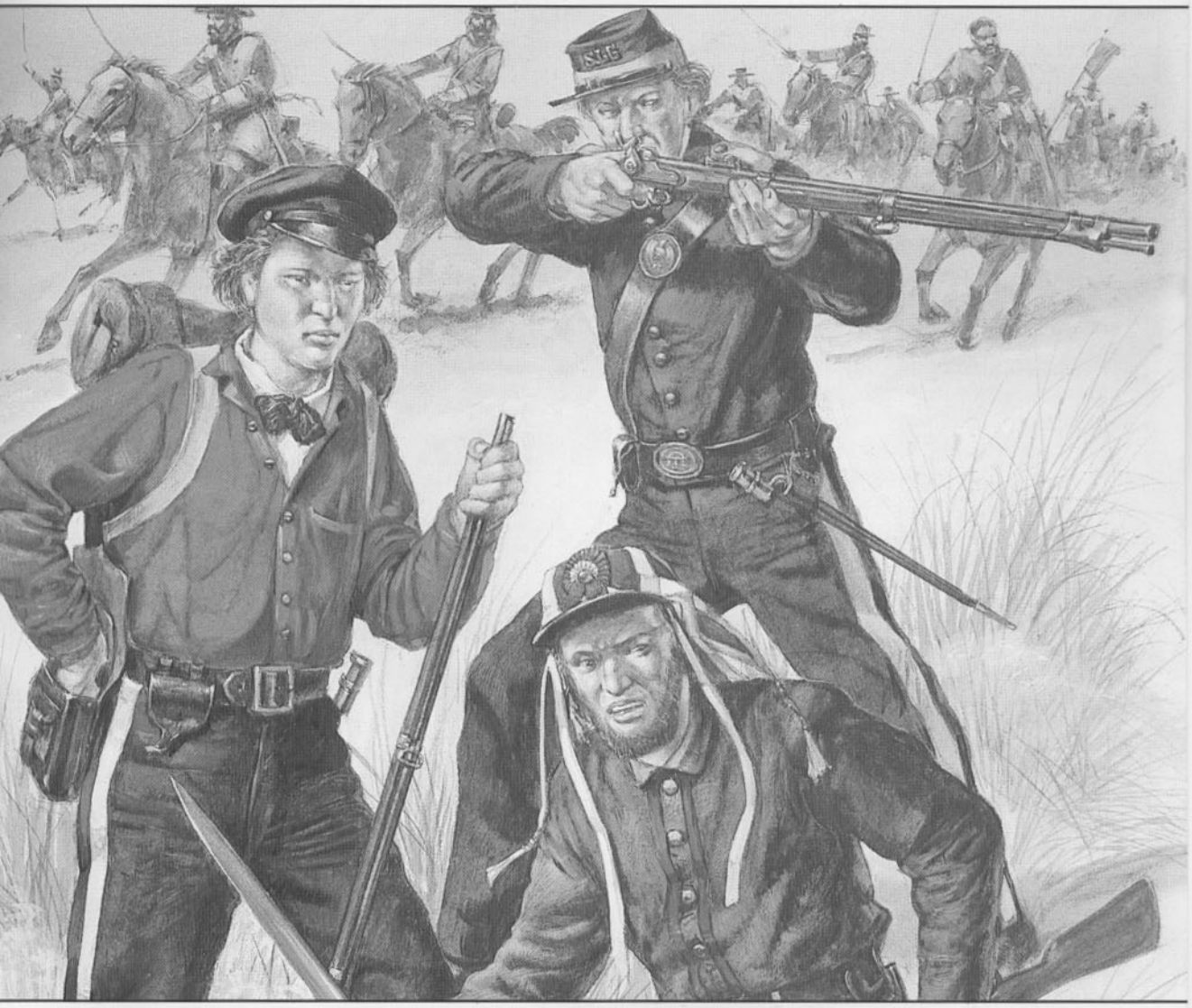

Ron Field • Illustrated by Richard Hook

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Author's Note

This sequence of books within the Men-at-Arms series encompasses six titles, and provides a state-by-state analysis of the uniforms, arms and equipage worn and carried by the Militia and Volunteers who served the Confederate States during the American Civil War, 1861–65. Each of the 14 states that provided soldiers for the Southern cause is dealt with in order of secession, i.e. the order in which they left the Union. This arrangement helps to illustrate how some of the original seven Confederate States of America, formed on February 8, 1861, influenced the military fashion, and supply of weapons and equipment, of those states that later joined the Confederacy.
The first title in the sequence covered South Carolina & Mississippi; it is planned that subsequent titles will include: (3) Louisiana & Texas; (4) Virginia & Arkansas; (5) Tennessee & North Carolina; and (6) Missouri, Kentucky & Maryland.

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THE CONFEDERATE ARMY 1861–65
(2) FLORIDA, ALABAMA & GEORGIA

FLORIDA

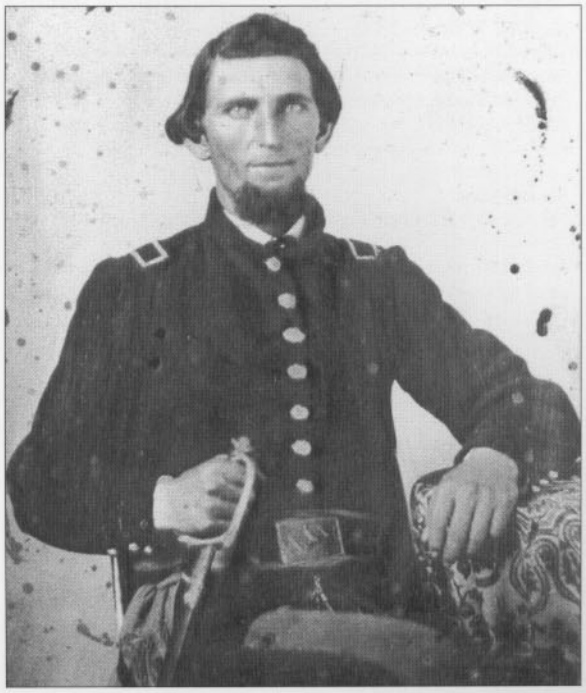
Antebellum militia

MOCKED IN THE New York *Tribune* as the "smallest tadpole in the dirty pool of secession," Florida possessed a small population of 140,000 people when she seceded from the Union on January 10, 1861. Anticipatory preparations had begun during 1860, when independent companies of "Minute Men" were formed; offering their services to the state, these supplemented the small number of uniformed volunteer militia companies, which amounted to a mere 40 independent units in 1860. Among these were the Marion Artillery of St Augustine, the Pensacola Guards and the Jacksonville Light Infantry. Uniformed and equipped almost entirely by private means, the newly raised companies were speedily accepted into state service by Governor Madison S.Perry.

A re-organization of the dormant enrolled militia system, consisting of 21 regiments arranged in two divisions and five brigades, was also begun by an act of the legislature on February 14, 1861. This required an immediate enrollment of all able-bodied men, and their organization into companies and regiments. Governor Perry was immediately authorized to raise two regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry or mounted riflemen, for six months' state service. These units were eventually supplemented by two further cavalry regiments, two battalions of State Guards, and a number of independent companies of artillery, mounted riflemen and infantry.

In response to a request from the Confederate War Department on March 9, 1861, for 500 men to garrison Pensacola, opposite Union-held Fort Pickens, the state raised the 1st Florida Infantry, commanded by Col J.Patton Anderson; this was largely composed of existing militia companies such as the Leon Rifles, Young Guards and Pensacola Guards. Subsequent calls for troops on April 8 and 16 led to the formation of the 2nd Florida Infantry, which was sent to Virginia, and the 3rd and 4th Florida, which were initially used to defend the Florida coastline. Eventually, Florida provided some 15,000 troops for the Confederacy, organized into 12 regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, and seven independent companies of light artillery.

3rd Lt Daniel Williams of the Pensacola Guards – Co K, 1st Florida Infantry – wears a dark blue frock coat with Federal-style shoulder straps, and wide seam stripes on his light-colored pants. His sword belt plate bears the unofficial state seal, which consisted of an eagle with raised wings. He holds a M1850 foot officer's sword. (Florida Photographic Collection)



Uniforms

There was no attempt to adopt state dress regulations or regimental uniforms in Florida until 1861. As in other states, the volunteer militia companies wore a variety of dress uniforms, which were replaced by fatigue uniforms for active service when the Civil War began. For full dress, the Jacksonville Light Infantry wore dress caps with black pompons, single-breasted blue frock coats with three rows of front buttons, and blue pants. The Franklin Rifles, who joined the 1st Florida, wore green uniforms. The fact that other companies existed with names such as the Dixie Blues and St John's Grays suggests that elaborate uniforms were worn by many of the pre-war militia.

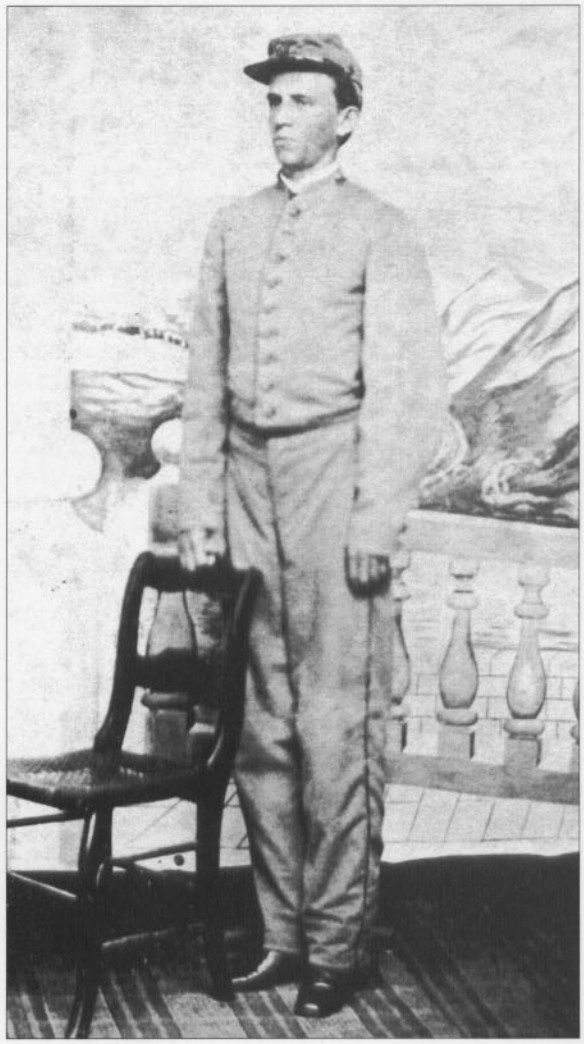
An act of February 8, 1861, empowered the governor "to adopt a State Uniform, which shall be distinctive in character, with such variations for the different grades and arms of service as may be appropriate." Nothing is known regarding the design of this uniform, and it is probable that it was never adopted. Nonetheless, the newly forming Floridian regiments sought uniforms and clothing from various sources and with varying degrees of success. Companies entering the 1st Florida appear to have worn militia clothing, or whatever else civilian or commercial concerns could supply in the way of service dress. When the "Florida Regiment of Volunteers," later designated the 1st Florida, passed through Columbus, GA, on April 7, 1861, the *Daily Times* reported: "The uniforms of several of the companies are gotten up with considerable taste, and will be found serviceable as well as ornamental. Some two or three of the companies have not as yet provided themselves with a uniform dress, but suppose that they will be supplied from the public stores at Montgomery or Pensacola."

The 2nd Florida were uniformed in cloth purchased by a combination of state and private funding, which was made into garments by several ladies' sewing societies. Sergeant Franklin Fox, of the Madison Rangers, wore a gray "hunting shirt" with trim around patch pocket, collar and front. Commanding the St Augustine Rifles, Capt John W.Starke provided the cloth to uniform his company. Private Joshua E.Fletcher of the Hamilton Blues reported on June 25, 1861, that one of "the sweetest ladies he ever saw" was making him a uniform free of charge..." Captain Thomas R.Love, commanding the Young Guards, which became Co B, 8th Florida, noted in early October 1861 that the Apalachicola ladies were making winter uniforms for his company.

The 1st Battalion of Florida Cavalry also hoped for local support; but when that failed its commanding officer, LtCol William Davis, contracted on his own responsibility with Baldwin

OPPOSITE **Pte Richard B.Waller enlisted in Confederate service as a member of the Florida Rangers – Co D, 2nd Florida – on July 9, 1861. The buttons on his gray shell jacket appear to bear the Florida six-point star within a wreath of Cherokee rose. (Florida Photographic Collection)**

This *carte de visite* was probably made when William G.Denham enlisted in the Leon Rifles – Co A, 1st Florida – in June 1861. He was severely wounded in the face during the Confederate attack on Santa Rosa Island on October 8, 1861, but recovered sufficiently to return to service in 1862. (Florida Photographic Collection)



GLOSSARY of organizational terms

Beat or Common Militia Formed as result of Federal Militia Act, May 8, 1792. Each state in the Union was required to enroll its white male population between the ages of 18 and 45 years into a militia of "Heavy Infantry."

Volunteer Militia Specialized units of artillery, cavalry, dragoons, light infantry or riflemen; fully uniformed and armed at their own expense, except when called into state service, when the state supplied arms. As such they were exempt from Beat Militia requirements.

Six-month Volunteers Organized March 6, 1861, when the CS Congress authorized President Jefferson Davis to call out an unspecified number of state militia for six months' service. Later, on June 6, 1863, 49,500 men were called out for six months' service "within the state."

Twelve-month Volunteers 10,000 men were called out for one year on March 6, 1861; a further 19,500 on April 8, 1861; and another 32,000 on April 16, 1861.

Twelve-month garrison duty On March 9, 1861, 7,700 volunteers were called out for one year to garrison Southern forts.

Reserves On June 30, 1861, 30,000 volunteers were called out as a "reserve army corps" to serve as needed. On February 17, 1864, the CS Congress authorized the establishment of reserve forces for state defense; these units were organized on various occasions thereafter.

Volunteers "for the war" On February 2, 1862, 500,000 men were called out for three years or for the duration of the war.

Conscripts On April 16, 1862, President Davis was authorized to draft all white males between the ages of 18 and 35 years (with substitutes permitted), and the service of all men already in service was extended to three years.

& Williams of Richmond, VA, to supply a coat, two pairs of pants, two shirts and an overcoat for each of his men – 1,000 suits in all. This was probably the source for the clothing worn by this regiment by December 1861, which consisted of a gray blouse with yellow collar, blue or black pants and yellow forage caps.

Officers had to purchase their own clothing. Augustus Henry Mathers, an assistant surgeon in the 4th Florida, wrote his wife on December 31, 1861, that he would buy a uniform only if the other officers did, but that there were currently none available.

Regarding insignia, accouterment plates and buttons, a member of the Jackson Light Infantry named Flagg, who was also a jeweler, made insignia consisting of the letters "JLI" surrounded by a wreath, worn on the dress cap of his company. Belt plates worn by early war volunteers, such as Lt Daniel Williams of the Pensacola Guard – Co K, 1st Florida – show the obverse of the unofficial state seal, which consisted of an eagle with raised wings. Military coat buttons worn by volunteers were of either the "eagle pattern", or a six-pointed star within a wreath of the Cherokee rose, as worn by Pte Richard B.Waller of the Florida Rangers – Co D, 2nd Florida Infantry. Like the other Southern states, antebellum Florida depended for buttons on Northern firms such as Horstman Brothers & Allen of New York, but when the Civil War began alternative sources had to be found. Tailor and clothier Ethelbert Halfmann, of Court Square, Montgomery, ALA, was one source for the "star"-pattern buttons worn by Florida troops.

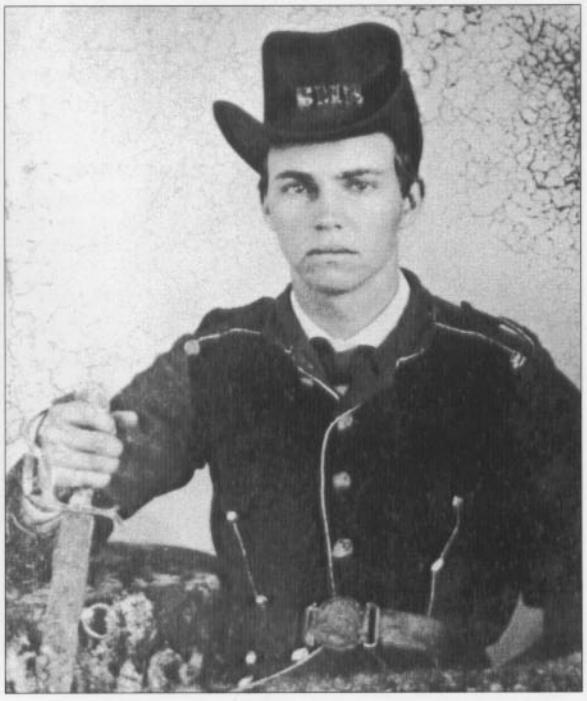
Out-of-state supply

Within the Confederacy, Florida ranked as an important producer of raw materials rather than as a manufacturer of finished goods. An exception was the factory at Monticello owned by William Bailey, one of the wealthiest men in the state. Founded about six years before the Civil War, this establishment originally produced thread and cotton cloth called "osnaburg." By 1864 this small concern was supplying clothing and shoes at least 50 percent cheaper than CS agents could procure. However, this single venture could not supply all Floridian troops, and state agents were required to follow the lead of the 1st Florida Cavalry and scour the South for supplies.

Main centers visited were New Orleans, LA; Savannah, Columbus and Augusta, GA; Mobile, ALA; and Charleston, SC. The latter city was visited in June 1861 by James Banks, who bid against agents from other states and private concerns for cloth brought through the blockade, or made in the South itself. Much "homespun" cloth, including "sheeting" and "shirting", seems to have been purchased from the Augusta Manufacturing Co in Georgia.

Floridian militia called into active service received no state clothing. Hence the Palatka Guard, commanded by Capt A.F.Braham, negotiated directly with Charleston tailor C.F.Jackson to have uniforms made up for 60 men. A member of the Marion Light Artillery wrote in May 1861: "Captain Powell intends visiting Atlanta... for the purpose of purchasing uniforms... Our uniform consists of cadet grey or if not the cloth is left to the discretion of Captain Powell... failing this he intends to purchase flannel shirts and cheap pants."

It took until November 1861 for the Florida state legislature to authorize the Quartermaster General to begin arrangements to supply clothing for all her soldiers. According to photographs taken in early 1862, this consisted of gray shell jackets and pants. A number of jackets had various combinations of exterior pockets on the chest. Trim, where used, varied according to regimental or company choice. Jackets without pockets were also supplied to units organized that year. Between October 1862 and September 1864 the following garments were procured and issued by the state: 531 undyed woolen blouse coats, 1,849 undyed woolen pants, 569 undyed woolen shirts, 3,766 cotton shirts, and 700 pairs of shoes. By the latter date the CS QM Department had taken over much of the responsibility for clothing Floridian volunteers in Confederate service.



Arms and equipage

During 1860 Florida drew only 100 M1855 rifle muskets and 132 light cavalry sabers from the government as part of its annual requisition. Meanwhile, the state issued 240 rifle muskets and 212 M1841 rifles to volunteer militia companies, leaving on hand just 12 and 21 respectively, plus 259 flintlock muskets, 121 old Hall rifles, 61 M1842 muskets, and 348 flintlock pistols. Companies receiving rifle muskets were the Leon Rifles, the Perry Guards at Tampa, the Pensacola Guards, and the Island Guards at Key West. Those issued muskets included the Jacksonville Light Infantry and Florida Riflemen.

RIGHT **This ambrotype shows two enlisted men of Co H, 6th Florida, a company mustered into Confederate service at the Mount Vernon Arsenal on April 2, 1862. One of these men is John Jasper Simmons and the other is probably his brother Jesse. They both wear the type of flannel shirt commonly supplied to Confederate volunteers in the early part of the war. Influenced by Garibaldi's patriots and their conquest of Naples in 1860, these were often made from red flannel – which made a brave show, but offered an ideal target for the enemy. (Richard J.Ferry & Florida Photographic Collection)**

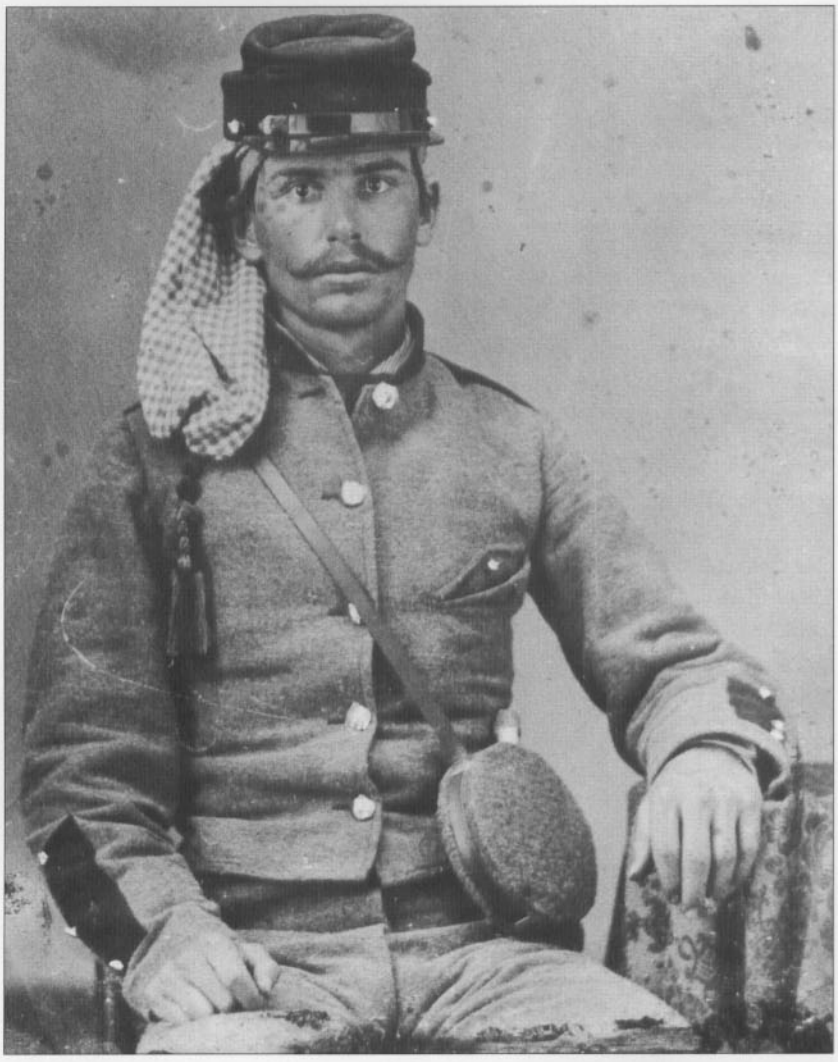
ABOVE LEFT **Walter Miles Parker had this ambrotype taken as a member of Co H, 1st Florida Cavalry. Although his commanding officer acquired uniforms for the whole unit in late 1861, Parker's light gray six-button sack coat, with a patch sewn along the shoulders, may indicate a North Carolina provenance. His regiment served as infantry before leaving Florida for Tennessee during the following spring. Parker died of disease at the Academy Hospital in Chattanooga on May 30, 1862. (Richard J.Ferry & Florida Photographic Collection)**

LEFT **Pte William D.Rogers wears the first uniform adopted in 1861 by the Simpson Mounted Rangers, an independent cavalry company. Note the brass letters "SMR" on his hat, and the elaborate system of buttons and trim around the false plastron front on his coat – see Plate A1. (Courtesy John Segreat & Florida Photographic Collection)**

Following the seizure of the US Barracks and Navy Yard at Pensacola on January 12, 1861, Governor Perry issued some captured arms and equipment to his state forces. The Rifle Rangers, of Escambia County, received muskets, while the Pensacola Guards were issued with "accoutrements." During the same month Perry placed orders for small arms in the North and in important centers in the South. By the end of January the pro-South *New York Herald* estimated that Florida was in receipt of 1,000 Maynard breech-loading rifles and 4,000 percussion muskets.

Florida was thus able to arm her state troops and the 1st and 2nd Infantry; but by late May 1861 newly elected Governor John Milton reported to the Confederate government that he could do no more. The situation became desperate during the winter of 1861 and spring of 1862, with Floridian companies carrying a miscellany of sporting rifles and shotguns, or nothing at all. On December 14, 1861, a "Convention of Mechanics" recommended the appropriation of $50,000 for the establishment of "a manufactory of guns, gunpowder, shot and shell, carriages of all kinds, harness, swords, sabres" for the use of state troops. It was also suggested that flintlocks be converted to percussion, and bayonets be attached to double-barrel shotguns. On January 21, 1862, Governor Milton wrote Gen Robert E.Lee, who was then the Confederate area commander, that "we need rifles or muskets, equipments, and almost everything else necessary for defense." All of these pleas fell on deaf ears.

By March–April 1862 the re-organized state militia and volunteers waiting to enter Confederate service were advised to arm themselves. Some relief occurred in March 1862 with the landing at Smyrna, near Savannah, of a large shipment of British weapons; of these, Florida troops – including the 1st Florida Cavalry – received about 1,700 Enfield rifles and rifle muskets. On April 25, Milton reported that seven companies located in training camps had received arms, but that many other soldiers in similar situations had no guns. The difficulty of



Tentatively identified as Theophilus S.Luckie of Co B, 6th Florida Infantry, this soldier wears a further example of the type of uniforms acquired out-of-state by Florida authorities. His shell jacket is remarkably similar to those worn by many Georgia units, and may have come from an Augusta or Columbus supplier; note the dark collar and broad cuff flaps, and compare with Plate H2. Under his kepi he wears a "Sicilian"-style stocking cap, popular with early war volunteers throughout the South, who identified with the Italian struggle for independence in 1860. (USAMHI/photo Jim Enos)

securing arms in the state was demonstrated by an appeal published in the Tallahassee press by Gen Joseph Finegan on May 12, 1862, which asked that all civilian-owned guns be donated to Florida's Confederate volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel William Miller reported on May 20 that his six companies of the 1st Florida Infantry were "almost without arms." However, for those regiments accepted into Confederate service the burden fell on the central government rather than the state. Hence, the 6th Florida left Chattahoochee on June 10, 1862, completely armed and equipped.

ALABAMA

Antebellum militia

The pre-Civil War militia of Alabama consisted of 11 divisions, embracing 22 brigades containing about 108 "regiments" of enrolled militiamen, who were ununiformed and largely untrained. Attached to this "paper force" were about 40 uniformed companies of volunteer

militia, of which 15 were troops of cavalry. These units played a major part in filling up the state's early Confederate regiments when the Civil War began.

The First Volunteer Regiment of Alabama Militia was formed in Mobile in 1845. Commanded by Col John B.Todd from 1845 until the outbreak of the war, this consisted of the Mobile Rifles, State Artillery Company, Mobile Cadets, German Fusiliers, Washington Light Infantry, City Troop, Independent Rifles, Gardes Lafayette and Gulf City Guard. The "Second Independent Volunteer Regiment of the State of Alabama" was formed in Montgomery on July 25, 1860, under Col Tennant Lomax, and included the Montgomery True Blues, Tuskegee Light Infantry, Auburn Guards and Metropolitan Guards.

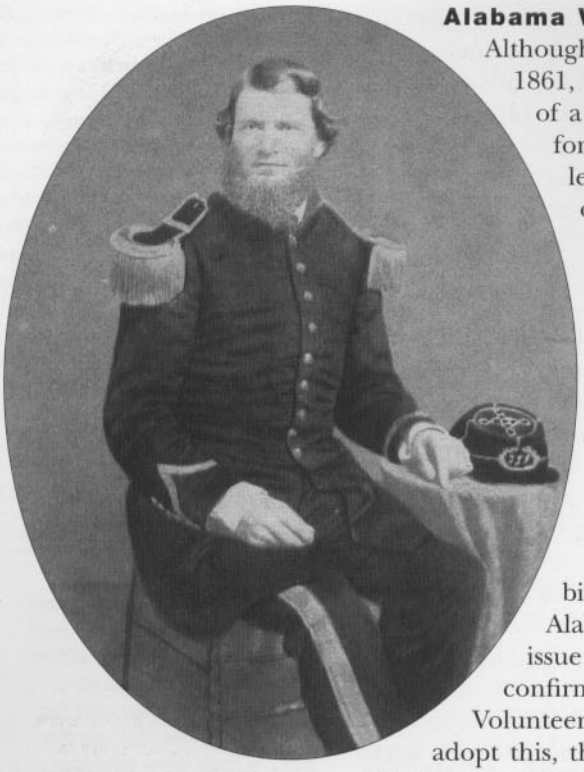
The oldest volunteer militia company in the state was the Montgomery True Blues. Formed as a "foot artillery" unit on February 20, 1836, in the wake of the Seminole War in Florida, the Blues were raised in response to a similar threat from the Creek Indians in eastern Alabama. Their dress uniform consisted of a dark blue coatee with three rows of brass buttons, red collar and cuffs, red worsted epaulettes for enlisted men and gold for officers; a black pattern 1851 cap with red fountain plume and brass "sunburst" plate; and dark blue trousers with red seam stripes. Twenty-five members of this elite company became officers in the Confederate forces during the Civil War.

The oldest of the Mobile companies was the Mobile Rifles, who were organized on February 22, 1836. This unit wore a dark green coatee with three rows of buttons and white epaulettes, dark green trousers with gold seam stripes, and the pattern 1851 cap with white plume. Described as "the only company that continue the Regular United States Infantry uniform," the German Fusiliers wore a dark blue frock coat with sky-blue trim, sky-blue trousers, and dress caps. Formed in 1857, the Independent Rifles, of Mobile, chose a uniform of "black broadcloth, trimmed with green, and in their hats green plumes." During the same year the Washington Light Infantry adopted a new "handsome, showy, scarlet uniform."

In Montgomery, the Metropolitan Guards, formed early in 1860, adopted a uniform described as the "reverse of that of the True Blues – white for red and silver for gold" – indicating that they probably wore blue coats with white trim and silver buttons. Although nothing is known of the uniform worn by enlisted men of the Tuskegee Zouaves (aka Alabama Zouaves), Capt Evander McIvor Law wore a dark blue frock coat with four very wide gold lace bars across the front, gold epaulettes, plus gold lace trim on collar, cuffs and edge. His trousers were possibly either dark gray or blue. The Independent Rifles, of Montgomery, paraded in a uniform that was "not showy, but very neat and soldier-like" during December 1860. According to the Montgomery *Daily Mail*, this company was "measured" for hats by J.E.Churchill, of 112 Commerce St, Montgomery, on July 13, 1860. In business since early 1860, Churchill also made caps for the Montgomery Cadets.

The Auburn Guards from Montgomery, formed in 1860, became part of the 2nd Alabama Volunteer Regiment. Their full dress uniform was a dark blue coatee with three rows of buttons, gold epaulettes, and white or sky-blue trim on collar and cuffs; dark blue trousers with light-colored seam stripes, and a black cap with a red-over-white fountain plume. Here Capt George W.Dixon, the first commander of the unit, stands at right, while the other officer is Lt Henry Dickson Capers. Both wear full dress; note the wreathed letters "AG" on the front of their caps. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

Alabama Volunteer Corps



Formed at Tuskegee in 1860 by attorney Cullen A.Battle, the Tuskegee Light Infantry also adopted a uniform influenced by the Alabama Volunteer Corps. Lieutenant Charles Lewis was photographed with a dark blue kepi with gold trim and wreathed 'TLI' insignia, a dark blue frock coat with gold epaulettes and light blue trim on collar and cuffs, and dark blue pants with wide light blue seam stripes. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

Although Alabama seceded from the Union on January 11, 1861, military preparations in anticipation of the election of a "Black" Republican president had been under way for almost a year. On February 24, 1860, an act of the legislature created the "Volunteer Corps of the State of Alabama," which was more usually called the "Alabama Volunteer Corps." Organized under authority of a Military Commission, this corps was limited to 8,150 officers and men who were carefully divided among the 52 counties of the state. By the first week in May 1860 the Commission had issued a description of the new regulation uniform, and Quartermaster R.T.Thom published a notice in several newspapers informing volunteer companies that they could obtain copies of these by applying to his office in Montgomery.

On January 15, 1861, four days after secession, a bill called "An Act for the Organization of the Army of Alabama" formed a stepping-stone towards the final issue of General Order No.1 on March 28, 1861, which confirmed the regulation uniform devised for the Alabama Volunteer Corps. Although all companies were expected to adopt this, they were given until January 1, 1862 to comply, by which time the gray state uniform was being worn.

The uniform of the AVC consisted of a dark blue frock coat and cadet-gray pants. The skirts of officers' coats extended two-thirds to three-quarters of the way from the top of the hip to the bend of the knee, and were double-breasted for those above the rank of captain, with buttons arranged as per US Army regulations. The solid collar and parallel cuffs were trimmed with dark blue velvet, and trousers were plain gray without stripes. Company-grade officers wore a nine-button, single-breasted coat with collar and pointed cuffs supposedly trimmed as per branch of service – e.g. light blue for infantry, scarlet for artillery, emerald-green for riflemen, and orange for dragoons. Trimmings consisted of a .375in band of lace around the standing collar and pointed cuff edges. Some company-grade officers' coats were tailored without trim. Trouser seam stripes were one-quarter inch wide, white for infantry officers and in branch-of-service color for others. Headgear was styled after the pattern 1853 US Military Academy dress cap, which consisted of a black felt body reinforced with leather at top and bottom. Smaller in the crown than in the band, this sloped slightly forward, with black leather crown, headband, chinstrap, and visor. Based on photographic evidence, it was given a round pompon above a national "eagle" of brass; below these were attached the letters "AVC" in a slight arc. Buttons for cap and uniform also bore "AVC" over the US national eagle, and were made in quantity by Lambert & Mast of Philadelphia and Horstmann & Allen of New York. Distinctive "AVC" waist belt and cartridge box plates based on US Army regulation sizes were also worn during the period, as well as plain brass militia plates engraved with "AVC."

The coat worn by enlisted men was similar to that of company grade officers, except that the length of the skirt was "between the hip and the

knee." Trim was the same as that specified for company-grade officers. Trouser stripes were of 1⅛in wide lace in branch-of-service colors.

With minor differences regarding insignia and pattern, this garb was widely adopted by the volunteer militia of Alabama, plus the 1st Artillery Bn and the 1st & 2nd Volunteer Infantry Regiments. More often than not, the dress cap gave way to a cloth forage cap or felt hat. Indeed, the state purchased 10,000 black felt hats with brims "looped & buttoned on the left side" from R. & A.Cain of North Port. Some officers preferred to wear the US Army dress (Hardee) hat.

The unpopularity of the frock coat in certain quarters may be gauged by remarks in a letter written by Capt S.F.Nunnelee, a veteran rifleman of the Mexican War and now in command of the Eutaw Rifle Company, who wrote Governor Moore on September 6, 1860: "The prescribed uniform is the same for the whole corps – the Rifle movement is different from that of any other branch of the service. Its movements are very rapid, and carrying the gun in the right hand, the frock coat will interfere very materially with the proper handling of the piece."

Despite such reservations, many individual companies were happy to wear the AVC uniform. These included the Perote Guards, Pioneer Guards, Alabama Rifles, Camden Rifles, Tuskegee Light Infantry, Montgomery Mounted Rifles, and Independent Blues of Selma. A member of the Lafayette Guards, from Chambers County in eastern Alabama, recalled that "coats were of blue broadcloth and pants were gray cassimere. We had fur caps with tall plume at first. Also eagle & 'AVC' in front." The Florence Guards, of Lauderdale County in northern Alabama, wore "blue frock coats, green cuffs and collars, buttons with eagles and letters 'AVC', and gray pants with green cord down the outside seam." A letter published in the Fayetteville *Observer* of May 2, 1861, described the second uniform adopted by the Madison Rifles, of Huntsville, as consisting of "gray homespun pants, and a blue yarn blouse made like a butcher's gown (many a brass button) and a glazed cap."

At regimental level, the 2nd Alabama Volunteer Regt adopted the uniform "as prescribed for Infantry in the Volunteer Corps of Alabama" on November 8, 1860. In July 1861 the 1st Volunteer Regt was presented with a uniform of blue "frock shirts" buttoned down the front, blue jean pants and wide-brimmed black hats, by "the ladies of Alabama." Meanwhile, T.C.DeLeon, a clerk in the Confederate topographical office in Richmond, noticed in late June "the Alabamians from the coast [8th & 9th Volunteer Inf] nearly all in blue of a cleaner hue and neater cut" than troops from other states.

Although the Alabama Volunteer Corps as a distinctive organization was abolished in November 1861, the influence of its uniform lasted well into the conflict. The 4th Volunteer Inf were described as wearing "dark blue jean Frock coats at Island No.10" in 1862. During July 1863, Sgt Crawford Jackson of the 6th Volunteer Inf reported that he was wearing "a black broad cloth coat, Alabama staff buttons, cut and trimmed in regulation style, a pair of grey trousers and slouch hat."

During February 1861, Governor Moore authorized another uniform issue subsequently known as the "Alabama State Uniform" for those units not called into Confederate service. This was described as follows:

The Metropolitan Guards were organized at Montgomery in 1859, and became part of the 2nd Alabama Volunteer Regiment. James N.Gilmer, elected third lieutenant of the unit on December 17, 1860, wears the fatigue uniform made for his company by W.G.Andrew's Clothing Emporium during the previous month. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

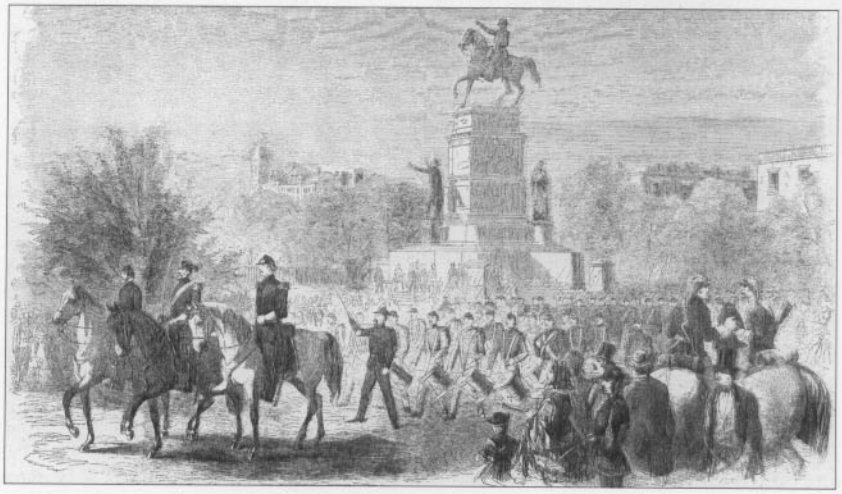
This unidentified young soldier wears the full dress uniform of the Alabama Volunteer Corps. His headgear, patterned after the 1853 US Military Academy dress cap, bears the initials "AVC" below an "eagle" cap plate. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

"The coat, pants and cap of regimental officers and enlisted men called into service of the State of Alabama... will be cadet grey. The trimmings, badges of rank and pattern of uniform will be the same as that of the United States Army, conforming to same colors to distinguished corps." A report from Mobile shortly thereafter, describing Alabama volunteers in "homespun coarse grey suits, with blue and yellow facings and stripes," may be a reference to this uniform.

Off to war

Not all Alabamians marched off to war wearing uniforms prescribed by the state. One officer informed the governor that his company had bought uniforms that they feared might "differ from the State Uniform." He went on to explain that it was "like the Dutchman's Wife: not much for pretty, but Hell for strong." Some companies went into state service in civilian clothing and were hastily uniformed in the field. En route for Pensacola on May 10, 1861, a member of the Grove Hill Guard – Co A, 5th Alabama – wrote: "Upon learning that our Company had no uniform, the ladies of Montgomery... proposed to make it for us. Thursday morning the Tailors came to our quarters and took our measures, since which time they have been unable to cut the suits as fast as the ladies made them. If we should not be disappointed in getting a portion of the material from Columbus, which we were unable to procure here, the ladies say they will have all the suits completed by Sunday evening or before."

A newspaper report from Montgomery dated April 28, 1861, and mentioning "uniforms of every variety and every stripe," was probably a reference to some of the more well-established volunteer militia companies. For their fatigue uniform the Mobile Cadets chose a gray forage cap with black band; a nine-button gray jacket with collar, cuffs and shoulder straps faced black with white piping; and gray pants with light-colored (possibly gold) stripes. The Perote Guards adopted a fatigue dress including a coat of "very dark cassimere, heavy weight, trimmed with light gray, single row of buttons and frock skirts." The



Published in *Harper's Weekly* on October 19, 1861, this engraving shows an Alabama regiment marching through Capitol Square, Richmond, on its way to join the Confederate forces in northern Virginia. This is probably the 14th Alabama Infantry, which left Huntsville for Virginia that month. Note at right the two cavalrymen or mounted riflemen, wearing "Sicilian" caps. (Author's collection)

Emerald Guards of Mobile initially wore green frock coats, but later adopted an eight-button gray satinette or broadcloth shell jacket with dark (possibly green) facings on collar and cuffs, and very light-colored pants. Regarding clothing adopted in April 1861, a member of the Madison Rifles from Huntsville recalled: "Our uniform was of Zouave style, jacket, pants and caps with green trimmings, the rifle color of that day. We had leggings of heavy white canvas... goods of woolen gray."

The Montgomery Rifles adopted a uniform of "beautiful and substantial green 'Kersey,' manufactured at the Eagle Mills, Columbus, Georgia." The Dale County Beauregards – Co E, 15th Alabama – wore a uniform of white osnaburg with "blue stripes on the trousers and jackets." The Henry Pioneers – Co G of the same regiment – went to war in red flannel shirts; while Hardaway's Artillery acquired "coarse gray tunics with yellow facings, & French caps."

Some of the newly formed companies adopted very individual and locally made items. Headgear was particularly ostentatious. According to a reporter for the Montgomery *Weekly Advertiser*, a company called the Beauregards, from Lowndes County, arrived in Montgomery on April 30, 1861, wearing "fancy Zouave caps, while a couple were rigged out in bonnets of a flashy color, made after the most approved style." Another reporter in Montgomery noted that many Alabama volunteers wore "old flannel bags, closed and drawn to a point at one end, with tassel dependent. This style of fatigue head-dress was introduced by one of the Mobile Companies, and in an incredibly short space of time the fever for possessing them spread from rank to rank, and Company to Company, until nearly everyone now is supplied." This type of headdress was based on the "Sicilian" cap popularized by the revolutionaries led by Giuseppe Garibaldi in 1860, and illustrates a strong association felt within the burgeoning Confederacy for the struggle for Italian independence.

Clearly the Alabama troops sent to Pensacola in February 1861 were in need of new fatigue wear, as they used some of the captured Federal clothing. The Montgomery True Blues acquired dark blue US Marine fatigue caps from the stores captured at the US Naval Barracks, and the Metropolitan Guards were issued with captured US Marine coats at the same time.

Although volunteers were generally expected to provide their own uniforms, many could not afford to do so. Anxious to fill up their ranks, the Alabama Fusiliers advised that recruits "unable to furnish their uniforms at present, will be served with such by the Company." According to a watercolor

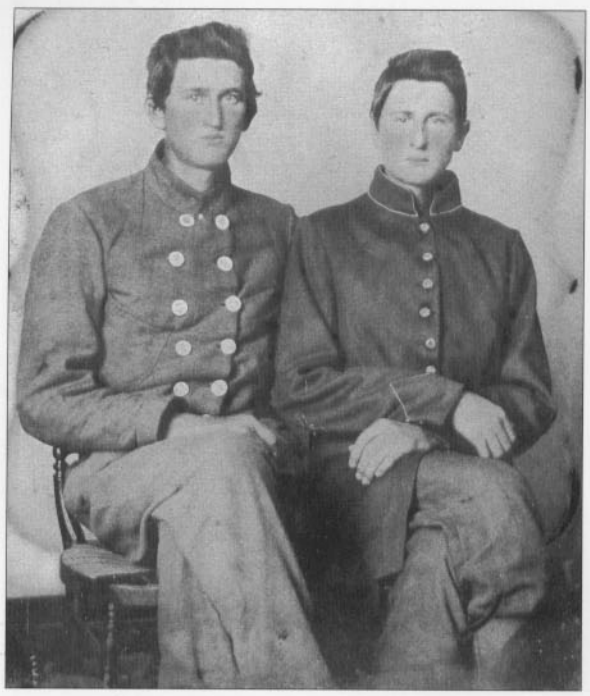
These two members of the Independent Blues from Selma (see Plate C2) wear a full dress uniform based closely on that prescribed for the Alabama Volunteer Corps. Their black "National Guard"-pattern shakos are surmounted by white pompons tipped with light blue, and have an unusual cord and tassels attached at the rear. Their dark blue frock coats and gray trousers should by regulation be trimmed and decorated with light blue. Note the initials "IB" on their headgear and oval belt plates. The seated man is Pte L.A.Conoley, while Pte T.P.Morris stands by his side. (Alabama Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

painting of the uniform adopted by this "German" company observed by a reporter for the Montgomery *Daily Mail*, this consisted of a "blue frock, reaching a little below the hip, and showing the figure to advantage. The pantaloons are of bluish grey, with small cords (we forget the color) on the outer seams. A close-fitting leather casque [cap], with a pointed top, completes the dress. It is a copy, we believe, of a European uniform, perhaps of the Prussian service." Commanded by Capt Stephan Schuessler, this unit marched in the inaugural parade of President Jefferson Davis on February 18, 1861, but disbanded shortly thereafter because they failed to recruit enough men to reach their quota.

Although the state supplied some of the clothing for these uniforms, by mid-April 1861 it found itself unable to cope with the growing number of companies rapidly forming, and therefore handed over responsibility to the Confederate government. This body was in no position to supply clothing, but promised financial support via the commutation system established that March, which provided $21 (later $25) per six months towards the cost of clothing each enlisted man in Confederate service. Various regiments outfitted themselves accordingly during this period. Raised during August 1861 under Col Thomas H.Watts, the 17th Alabama advised company commanders to clothe their men in "grey frock-coat and pants, made of the Columbus cassimere, lined throughout, grey cap and over-coat, of any heavy material, with a complete outfit of underclothes, blankets and shoes."

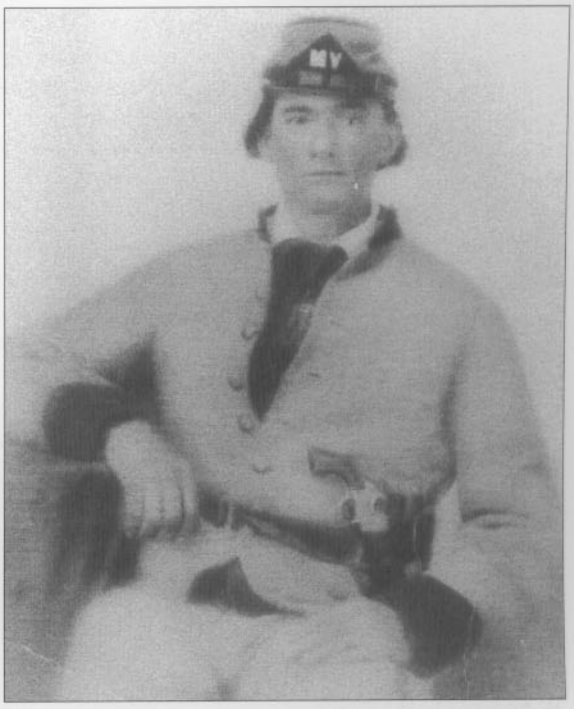
On the insistence of Col J.J.Seibles, the field officers of the 6th Alabama (aka First Rifle Regiment of Alabama) wore "double-breasted frock-coats made of green broadcloth, with the brass buttons of the United States army." According to LtCol Augustus M.Gordon, "These green coats – more suited to Irishmen than to Americans – were not discarded during the entire term of our first enlistment for twelve months, nor until we were enrolled as a part of the army that was to serve until Southern independence was won or lost."

This ambrotype of Charles W.Faust and David Clinton of the Jefferson Volunteers – Co B, 10th Alabama – illustrates the preparation for war service. While Clinton still wears full dress based on the AVC regulations, Faust appears to be wearing the gray service dress adopted by his company in 1861, which included an unusual shell jacket with breast pockets and two rows of buttons. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)



State-pattern uniforms, 1861–62

As elsewhere in the Confederacy, individual citizens and organizations in Alabama made a valuable contribution toward the supply of military clothing. Toward the end of May 1861, "the Hebrew ladies" of Montgomery announced in the local press that they were prepared to offer their services as seamstresses. Companies or private soldiers in want of "any kind of sewing" were advised that this would be done free of charge by leaving their orders with J.Hausmann's at 17 Court St, Montgomery. Despite such efforts, it was apparent by August 1861 that many Alabama troops in Confederate service were being poorly outfitted, and that little provision was being made for the coming winter. Although entitled to $21 per six months towards clothing via the Confederate commutation system, few volunteers had been paid the money they were due.

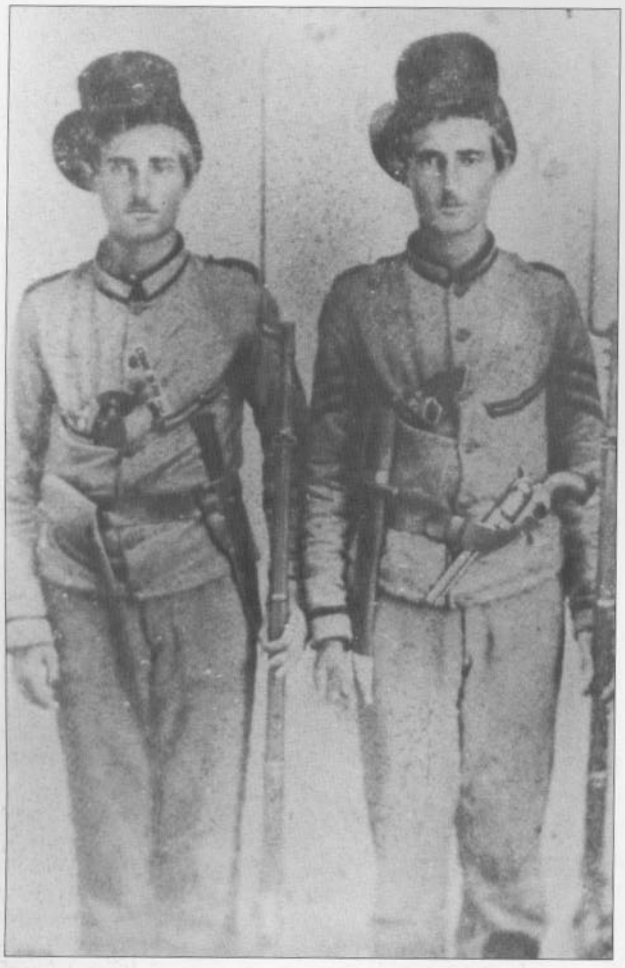


The 18-year-old Capt Augustus Manly Gordon, and an enlisted man, of the Racoon Roughs. They were photographed some time after their unit – Co I, 6th Alabama – had grudgingly abandoned the jaunty fur caps presented to them on their arrival at Montgomery in May 1861. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Gordon was killed on May 20, 1863, while leading his regiment in O'Neal's (ex-Rodes') Brigade at Chancellorsville. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

ABOVE RIGHT **The Mitchell Volunteers were raised at Opelika, Alabama, on May 15, 1862, and became Co K, 39th Alabama Infantry. Private William H.Vinson wears a seven-button jacket with dark facing color on collar and cuffs, and a cap with an unusual pointed panel bearing the initials "MV." He has tucked into his belt what is possibly a .36cal Colt made by Griswold & Gunnison of Griswoldville, GA. (Courtesy of Judy & Bert Vinson)**

During the first week in August 1861, Governor Moore issued a proclamation recommending the women of each county, city, town, village and neighborhood in Alabama to form "Soldiers' Aid Societies." He added that each society should inform him by letter, as early as possible, as to the number of woolen uniforms, flannel shirts and cotton-flannel drawers it could make or supply. Towards the end of the month the governor issued a circular to the soldiers' aid societies emphasizing that the items most needed were "Uniform Jackets, Great Coats and Pantaloons, of good strong cloth, of gray color if possible to be obtained; Shirts of flannel, or checked or striped cotton; Draws of woolen, or cotton-flannel or stout osnaburgs; Woolen Socks; Gloves, Shoes and Blankets."

The jackets were to be fastened by a single row of seven "military brass buttons," with a pocket inside the left breast, and shoulder straps secured at the neck by smaller buttons. Belt straps were to be sewn at the bottom of the jackets' side seams, extending upwards 5in and also attached by a small button. The back and sleeves should be lined with "heavy osnaburgs." The great coats were also to have a seven-button front, and a removable five-button cape extending to the elbow, fastened to the collar with six hooks-and-eyes. This garment should also be lined with checked or striped osnaburg. The pantaloons were to be "cut full," with bone buttons at the waist and fly. In order to secure "uniformity in the make," sets of patterns, plus "a model suit" of clothes, were sent to the soldiers' aid societies such as the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society and the Episcopal Ladies' Society, established in Montgomery during September 1861. Each piece of completed uniform was to be marked according to its size by a numbered card firmly sewn to the garment. Each item was boxed and shipped to either Huntsville or Montgomery at the expense of the state.



Raised at Hickory Flat on July 31, 1861, the Billy Gilmer Grays – Co F, 14th Alabama – added trim around the collar, cuffs and unusual external pockets of their version of the uniform adopted by Alabama in August 1861, and broad trouser stripes. Here, Cpl Jefferson Strickland (left) has taken his small brass-framed pistol from its leather holster and placed it in the breast pocket of his seven-button jacket. Beside him, Sgt Madison Strickland has a Colt Navy revolver tucked into his belt, a smaller caliber revolver in his pocket, and a sheathed Bowie knife on his hip. Both men hold Enfield rifled muskets. (Courtesy of Margaret P.Milford via USAMHI/photo Jim Enos)

To obtain cloth, buttons and other materials for these uniforms the state entered into contracts with firms such as the Eagle Manufacturing Co of Columbus, GA; the Prattville Manufacturing Co of Prattville; Phillips, Fariss & Co of Montgomery, and Barnett Micon & Co of Tallassee. The first three firms supplied 56,300 yards of hickory shirting, linsey, kersey and drilling, while the last-mentioned provided 1,010 gray and white blankets, plus 14,000 military buttons.

The collective response to Governor Moore's appeal was considerable. During October the friends and relatives of the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 12th and 26th Alabama infantry regiments of Rodes' Brigade in D.H.Hill's Division of the Army of Northern Virginia, then stationed at Bunker Hill near Winchester, VA, were requested to send to their menfolk "One suit woolen outer clothing, one pair shoes, one pair blankets, one over shirt, one pair socks." This clothing was successfully collected together in Montgomery by Maj E.H.Harris by November 10, and taken to Virginia for distribution by officers detailed by the respective regiments.

Some units added trim and extra pockets to their uniforms. A member of the Sumter Short Guards – Co F, 4th Regiment Militia – was photographed during spring 1862 wearing a state-pattern uniform which consisted of a seven-button gray wool jacket with a dark-colored standing collar, shoulder straps and pointed cuffs; his pants were plain gray without stripes. Appealing to the citizens of Clarke County for "Jackets, pants, socks and shoes" for his cavalry company on July 31, 1862, Capt Steven B.Cleveland added, "Let the clothing be of a dark color and if possible trimmed with yellow." Enlisted in Mobile during September 1861, this unit was in Tennessee serving as Co I, Wirt Adam's Regt of Confederate Cavalry.

The following had been furnished by the state of Alabama by the end of 1861: 7,416 complete uniforms, 2,974 great coats, 2,412 blankets and 3,000 pairs of shoes. During the first quarter of 1862, no fewer than 90 soldiers' aid societies and suppliers had contributed over 1,532 uniforms, 900 great coats, 1,644 pairs of pants, 3,810 flannel, cotton and hickory shirts, and 1,082 pairs of shoes. According to a report in the Montgomery *Weekly Advertiser* dated July 16, 1863, the state had by that time issued to its troops in the field a total of "11,723 hats; 3,878 overcoats; 14,870 jackets; 16,220 pants; 31,780 shirts; 16,876 drawers; 10,569 pairs of socks; 16,960 pairs of shoes, and 2,384 blankets." Most of the above were supplied by ladies' aid societies. After that time CS Quartermaster-issue clothing was provided to Alabamians in Confederate service.

Military suppliers

The two main centers of supply in Alabama were Montgomery, the state capital, and Mobile on the Gulf Coast. Already mentioned as a supplier of coat buttons to Florida, Ethelbert Halfmann, at Montgomery, advertised military uniforms in the local press on the eve of the Civil War, "made at the lowest rates, and on the shortest notice." By November 1861 he was selling "Over Coats; Soft, Dress and Palmetto Hats; Confederate States Regulation Buttons; Regimental and Staff Gold and Worsted Laces and Braids; [and] Enamelled Cloth." Also by November 1861, William B.Taylor of 26 Market St, Montgomery, was selling military goods including "Blue and Grey Cloths, Grey Flannel Shirts, Sashes, Passants [sic], Stars, Military Buttons, etc." The firm of C.Pomroy was selling "Military caps and Hickory shirts" by July 1861, and "India Rubber Over Coats" by March 1863.

At Mobile, S.Bauer of 17 Dauphin St supplied the state with a total of 1,109 "military coats", 1,073 caps and 416 pairs of pants by the end of April 1861. The coats were probably dark blue and the pants gray, in compliance with the uniform regulations for the AVC. Established in Montgomery under Maj J.L.Calhoun by October 1861, the CS QM Dept contracted with the Tallassee Factory to produce "seventy-five thousand each of shirts, drawers, pants and coats" which, according to the Montgomery *Daily Mail*, "surpass in excellence, warmth and neatness, any clothing... observed in the army." Major Calhoun employed the "poor women" of the city to sew the uniforms, which were "cut and made up in the best style, and fit even for Sunday suits in times of peace."

J.A.DeOrnellas & Co, manufacturers of jewelry, advertised that they were prepared "to make any kind of work, such as Military Companies may require," and were ready to furnish "any emblem that companies may wish to have made to represent their country." They announced that they had already made "the Thistle for the Mobile Scotch Guard", and were ready to make "Stars for Companies, of any material required."

As for accouterment plates and buttons, the Alabama Volunteer Corps wore oval belt and cartridge box plates bearing "AVC." Other belt patterns, both oval and rectangular, featured the state seal, which shows a map of Alabama with the rivers outlined. "Eagle"-pattern coat buttons with the letters "AVC" in an arc above were manufactured by E.Halfmann at Montgomery and James Conning at Mobile.

Although the unit in which Pte John T.Davis served is not known, his plain homespun uniform is probably patterned after that adopted by Alabama in August 1861. He holds a M1858 Enfield rifle musket. In order to compensate for the reversed image effect of early photography, he has turned his waist belt so that the buckle or plate is at the small of his back. (USAMHI/photo Jim Enos)

Arms and equipage

Prior to the Civil War, Alabama relied solely on the Federal government for the small number of arms and accouterments received. The allocation for 1860 was 178 muskets, and during that year she requested

Sgt Marcus Westbrook of the Cherokee Rangers – Co I, 19th Alabama – wears an example of the unusual "swallow-tailed" coat acquired by his unit. He has a rare Horstmann socket saber bayonet attached to his M1841 rifle, and holds a large Bowie knife with D-shaped guard. A harness buckle fastens his locally made waist belt. All of these weapons and accouterments may well have been photographer's props. (Courtesy of Jack Westbrook & Cynthia Greer)

and received the equivalent of 150 rifle muskets of the 1858 cadet model. The act establishing the Alabama Volunteer Corps stipulated that the governor would supply "arms and accoutrements." When the Military Commission met in February 1860 it found mostly flintlocks or converted muskets in the hands of the militia, so efforts were made to procure better weapons in greater numbers. By January 1861 over 9,000 arms had been purchased from various sources. When Alabama troops occupied the US Arsenal at Mount Vernon later that month the state acquired a further 20,000 flintlocks and converted muskets, plus about 2,000 altered Mississippi rifles. The state retained the better weapons and handed the remainder over to the Confederate Ordnance Department.

Alabama issued all arms required by her troops entering Confederate service until June 1861, by which time her supply was so low that she stopped supplying weapons to militia and home guard units, who were advised to use private arms such as shotguns and hunting rifles. On July 5, 1862, the state Chief of Ordnance reported the following arms on hand at the Montgomery magazine: 67 muskets, 696 double-barrel shotguns, 389 altered rifles; 47 old sabers, 78 new sabers; 46 double-barrel guns with sabers; 78 "holster pistols"; 9,000 pikes and 669 Bowie knives. Mostly purchased from citizens by agents of the state, these weapons were used by the Reserve forces of Alabama during the last two years of the war.

Even volunteers going into Confederate service were required to arm themselves. The Cherokee Mountaineers – Co G, 19th Alabama – left for Virginia in August 1861 carrying "private arms – Rifles and Double barrel Shot Guns." The local paper commented that "persons having such arms are invited to join this company; or, if they cannot accompany their guns, to loan them to the Government, to be returned or paid for at the close of the war."

Further weapons were bought from arms manufacturers during 1862. In January a contract was made with Dickson, Nelson & Co of Rome, GA, for 5,000 rifles with saber bayonets of the "Mississippi or Enfield" type. By November 1864 a further 645 rifles were supplied by Lewis G.Sturdivant of Talladega. Other purchases included 900 Mississippi rifles and 89 carbines from Davis & Bozeman, of Central, and 253 Mississippi rifles and 73 carbines from Greenwood & Gray of Columbus, GA.

As for edged weapons, the state purchased 500 sabers and belts at a cost of $3,042 from the Ames Manufacturing Co of Chicopee, MASS, during September 1860. During August 1861, Lewis Haimon & Bros, who had for some time been engaged in the manufacture of swords at Columbus, GA, received an order from Governor Moore for 100 cavalry sabers. Knives were popular among Alabama volunteers in the early part of the war. The Alabama Rangers were raised as a mounted company, but went into Confederate service as Co A, 8th Alabama Infantry; they

carried "long, ugly-looking knives" when they passed through Georgia on their way to Virginia in May 1861.

Some early-war Alabama companies required volunteers to supply their own accouterments, as well as arms. For example, on July 18, 1861, the Grove Hill Guards advised recruits to furnish themselves with a canteen, knapsack and haversack. When the Suggsville Grays – Co D, 2nd Alabama – attempted to re-organize themselves into a "Company of Mounted Men" in February 1862, each recruit was advised to acquire "a horse, saddle, bridle, double barrel shot gun and a tomahawk with handle 3 feet long, together with a pistol or pistols, if he can procure them."

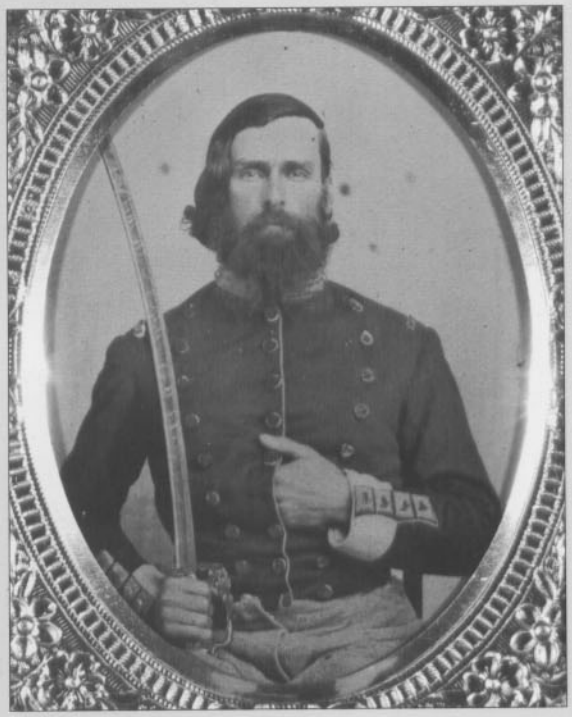
Regarding the manufacture and supply of accouterments, James Conning of Mobile supplied, among other things, "cavalry belts, sword belts & plates." J.A.Baker of the same city provided the state of Alabama with 80 knapsacks during March 1861. Charles P.May, a saddler in Montgomery, expanded his business in 1860 to include knapsacks, cavalry valises, saddles, canteen straps and bayonet scabbards for the Confederate government. On December 15 of that year he advertised that he was manufacturing for "the State and independent companies, Military Accoutrements of every description." During June 1861, Augustin Lynch began to manufacture tents and drums in Tuscaloosa.

This humorous image of three members of the Florence Guards – Co K, 7th Alabama – was taken at Warrington, FLA, in early 1861. Privates Samuel H.Brown, James W.McDaniel and John C.Chitwood (left to right) all wear waist belts fastened by oval plates bearing the initials "AVC." McDaniel has a waterproof cover over his cap, and holds a listening trumpet in his right hand. All three men carry a variety of revolvers and daggers tucked in their belts. (Alabama Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

ABOVE **Pte "Major" Hezekiah Allen enlisted in the Coosa Mountaineers – Co H, 13th Alabama – on July 2, 1861. He fought in the battles of Seven Pines, South Mountain, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, and on the first day at Gettysburg with Archer's Brigade. He was wounded at Seven Pines, and "severely wounded" and captured at Gettysburg. Exchanged on November 1, 1863, he spent much of the rest of the war in hospitals. Here Allen wears an unusual heavy woolen frock coat with external pockets, and carries well-made accouterments, plus a large Bowie knife. (Alabama Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)**

ABOVE RIGHT **Calvin J.Munroe enlisted in Co G, 25th Alabama, in 1861. He was apparently keen to show the photographer his new tin drum canteen. (Alabama Department of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)**

RIGHT **This unidentified member of the Suggsville Grays – Co D, 2nd Alabama, also known as "the Magnolia Regiment" – wears a distinctive dress uniform, and has the motto "Fight with us and end it" inscribed on the blade of his sword. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)**



Pte John Leonard Weeks proudly sports a D-guard Bowie knife, shortly after his enlistment in Co K, 16th Alabama. Note the light-colored trim on the cuffs and collar of his nine-button shell jacket. (Courtesy of J.D.Weeks)

In August 1862 the Charleston *Mercury* reported that Lt Jules A.Litondal of the Gardes Lafayette – Co A, 12th Alabama – had invented an all-purpose two-man tent. It weighed "only four pounds and was so constructed that, when struck for a march, it could be used by its occupants as knapsacks." Furthermore, its "fly and front" could at any time be detached and, "being fitted with an opening for the head, may be used as a wrapping by the sentry or guard." The idea for its construction occurred to Litondal during the Manassas campaign of 1861. Having tested his design during the winter of 1861/62, the inventor obtained a patent and appears to have gone into production by the summer of 1862.

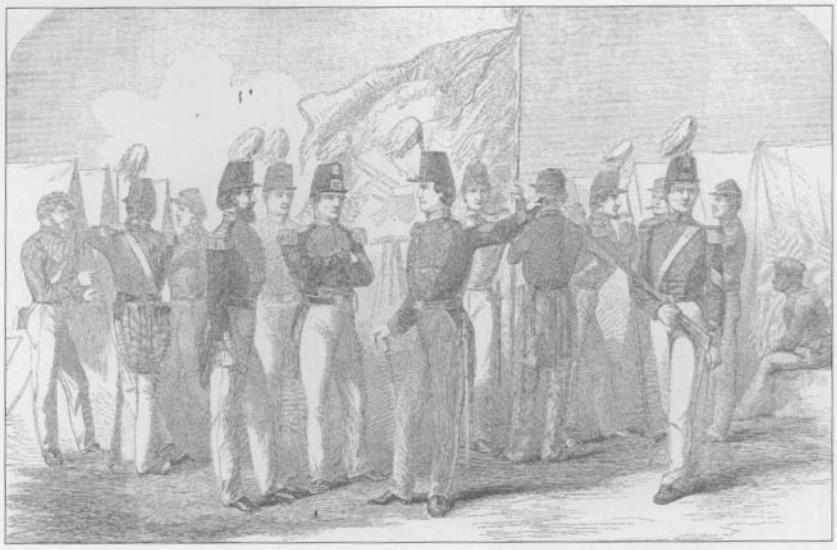
GEORGIA

Antebellum militia

The enrolled militia system of Georgia could claim little tangible reality during the decade before the Civil War. On paper it consisted of 13 divisions, each with two brigades. Each brigade embraced from two to 12 counties, depending upon the size of the population. Meanwhile, the volunteer militia was thriving (if poorly organized), particularly after John Brown's raid in 1859. By February 1861 there were 173 companies on the rolls, with some 35 more in the process of organization. In that year, Adjutant General Henry C.Wayne sent out Special Order No.24 to all volunteer militia companies, instructing them to report on their arms, equipment and uniform. The collective response detailed units in a great variety of full dress uniforms.

The oldest military company in Georgia was the Chatham Artillery, formed in Savannah in 1786. By 1860 this unit wore an elaborate full dress consisting of a dark blue coatee with scarlet collar, cuffs and turn-backs, plus gold lace trim on collar, sleeves, and across the front of the coat in herringbone pattern, and scarlet "wings" and gold chevrons as appropriate; dark blue pants with wide scarlet stripes edged with gold; a black chapeau with a scarlet plume, and white waist belts. Established in the same city during 1808, the Republican Blues wore a dark blue coatee with three rows of silver buttons; sky-blue collar, cuffs, plastron front and turn-backs; white trim on collar and slash flaps on cuffs; and epaulettes

with sky-blue straps and white worsted cord. A dark blue dress cap had a white fountain plume, and sky-blue pantaloons with white seam stripes. Named after the founder of the colony of Georgia, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry wore a dark blue frock coat with buff plastron front, a black shako with white fountain plume, and dark blue pants with buff stripes.



Based on a photograph by Matthew Brady, this engraving of the Republican Blues of Savannah appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on August 4, 1860, and illustrates the various combinations of uniform worn by an antebellum volunteer militia company. From left to right are shown fatigue dress, full dress (rear view), lieutenant (summer dress), captain (winter dress), color-bearer, lieutenant (undress), private (summer dress), and musician. (Author's collection)

In a letter to Governor Joseph E.Brown on February 10, 1860, Capt Charles A.Platt described the dress uniform of the Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, as a "coat of dark green broad cloth, with gilt Rifle buttons, and trimmed with gold lace and cord; pants of the same material... one or two shades darker, with a gold cord on the outside seams; cap of dark green with the letters 'C.R.' surrounded with a gold wreath, light green pompon; wings of brass, army style."

Founded in 1825, the Macon Volunteers – who became Co B, 2nd Georgia – wore a dark blue coatee with white plastron front, three rows of white metal buttons, silver lace on collar and cuffs, and white worsted epaulettes; dark blue pants with broad white stripes; and a black dress cap with white fountain plume. The Macon Guards – later Co C, 8th Georgia – were formed in 1859, and adopted bearskin caps and probably gray coats. This unit also had a Pioneer section in leather aprons and gauntlets, carrying axes as well as short rifles and swords.

The Gate City Guards, formed in Atlanta in 1858, wore dark blue coatees with scarlet facings and epaulettes, light blue pants with wide scarlet stripes, and an M1851 black shako with white fountain plume tipped with red. This unit became Co F of the 1st Georgia, commanded by Col James N.Ramsey. The Newnan Guards – Co A of the same regiment – originally wore a coatee with three rows of bullet buttons, black trim on collar and sleeves, and black cuffs; gray pants with black stripes; a gray shako with state coat of arms and wreathed "NG," plus a white pompon with a red top. Officers of this unit donned blue frock coats and pants with buff stripes, and blue dress caps with a red and white plume.

A detachment of the Greene County Volunteers attended the capture of the Augusta Arsenal on January 24, 1861, "dressed in Continental uniform, with the new U.S. hat and white feather" (the latter a reference to the M1858 dress or "Hardee" hat). The Columbus Guards, established in 1835, were wearing by 1860 "beautiful uniforms of sky blue pants and bright red coats." Another observer described them in "red cut-away coats with white fronts and white trousers (this for summer)." Also from Columbus, the Muscogee Rifles wore double-breasted, dark green frock coats and pants, gilt shoulder scales, and dress caps with "bugle" insignia and letters "MR" at front, plus a white/green plume.

OPPOSITE **Photographed in camp at Macon on May 10, 1861, these members of the Clinch Rifles – Co A, 5th Georgia – are generally relaxing in civilian clothing, although several wear their dark green service uniform caps and trousers. Note the company initials painted on tent and camp equipage, and their stacked M1841 rifles and sword bayonets. (USAMHI/photo Jim Enos)**

ABOVE **The Oglethorpe Infantry, commanded by Capt James O.Clarke, became Co D, 1st Georgia (Ramsey's) in April 1861. As part of his service dress this company member wears a pattern 1859 forage cap with the wreathed letters 'OI' at the front. (Courtesy of Bill Gillespie)**

Among the cavalry, the Liberty Independent Troop, founded at Riceboro in 1791 – and later Co G, 5th Georgia Cavalry – wore a dark blue coatee with five rows of silver bullet buttons, and silver lace trim across the chest and around the collar and cuffs; dark blue pants; and a black leather helmet trimmed with white metal and topped with a white horsehair plume. Raised in Rome, GA, during 1859, the wealthy Floyd Cavalry also wore light dragoon helmets with a pewter front plate and white horsehair plume; a dark blue jacket with three rows of nine silver buttons, silver lace trim across the front and edging the collar; buff epaulettes; and dark blue pants with buff stripes. This unit became Co E of the Floyd Legion, Georgia State Guards.

Organized at Milledgeville, the state capital, in 1860, the Governor's Horse Guards acquired their elaborate full dress from a New York outfitter at a cost of $2,000 for about 40 uniforms. The New York *Sun* reported that "The pants are of a dark blue, with a red and gold lace strip down the sides. The coat is also dark blue, gold lace covering the breast, crossed from one side to the other, surmounted by sixty heavy oval gilt buttons running down in five rows, the coat buttoning on the center row. The back of the coat is also ornamented with gold lace, the whole making a very showy appearance." This unit eventually enlisted into Confederate service as Co A of the cavalry battalion of Phillip's Legion.

Founded on January 26, 1861, the Independent Blues, of Augusta, adopted a uniform consisting of "a dark blue frock coat, made after the style of the present U.S. coat for privates, with a single row of gilt buttons, with the Georgia coat of arms thereon." Pants were to be of "the

Pte James Greer of the West Point Guards – Co D, 4th Georgia – wears a uniform made at the Ivy Mills at Roswell. Note his "eagle" shoulder belt plate, and oval Georgia state seal waist belt plate. The plate on the flap of his cartridge box probably also bore the state seal. (Georgia Dept of Archives and History)

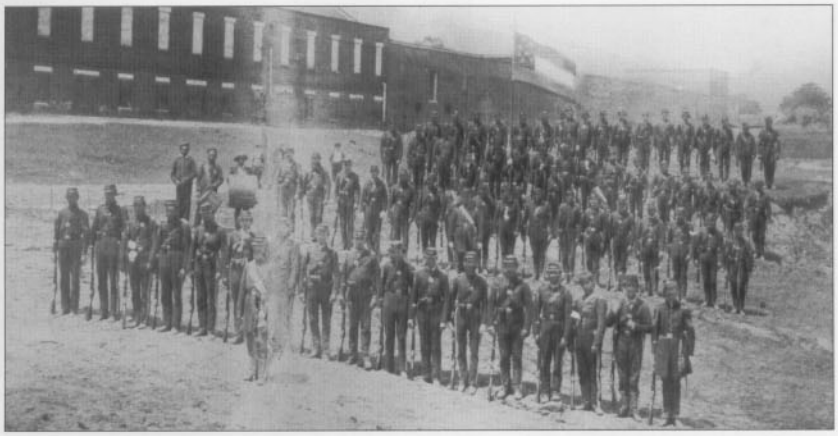
same material, plain." The hat was black and patterned after "the present U.S. hat, with a white silk star two inches in diameter upon a blue ground; the left hand side of the hat turned up." The dress for officers was double–breasted, and their hats bore "a white ostrich feather on the left side."

Georgia volunteers, 1861–62

Although Georgia seceded from the Union on January 19, 1861, preparations for secession and for raising a state military force had begun in early November 1860. Governor Joseph E.Brown urged the legislature to raise a million dollars, and accept 10,000 troops, for state defense. The office of adjutant general was revived, and the volunteer militia companies collectively offered their services to the state. Consequently, the 1st Regt Georgia Volunteers, a militia unit commanded by Col Alexander R.Lawton, occupied Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, on January 3, 1861. The Augusta Independent Volunteer Bn seized the US Arsenal at Augusta three weeks later.

The companies involved in these actions wore a variety of distinctive service uniforms. The Republican Blues – Co C, 1st Regt – wore dark blue shell jackets trimmed with white cord on collar, shoulder straps and pointed cuffs; sky-blue pants with broad white stripes; and dark blue forage caps. The Irish Volunteers – the regiment's Co E – wore "service hats, jackets, dark pantaloons and waist belts." Within the Augusta Bn, the Clinch Rifles donned their "dark green cloth" shell jackets, possibly with yellow lace trim around collar and cuffs; black pants; and green Model 1856 dress caps with card stiffening removed, which allowed them to flop forwards.

Other Georgia volunteer militia units quickly realized that their dress uniforms were unsuitable for active service, and moved to acquire fatigue clothing. That worn by the Independent Blues – who became Co D, 10th Georgia – was made by "the poor women of the city," many of whom volunteered to make it for "a mere song." *(continued on page 33)*



When they were photographed by Tucker & Perkins of Broad Street, Augusta, in March 1861, the Sumter Light Guards – Co K, 4th Georgia (see Plate G2) – paraded in their service uniform of dark blue jackets, pants and caps trimmed with buff. (Georgia Dept of Archives and History)

FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–62
1: Simpson Mounted Rangers
2: Trapier Guards
3: Marion Light Artillery
1
God and Our Rights
2
3

A

ALABAMA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1861

1: Greensboro Light Artillery Guards

2: Mobile Cadets

3: Mobile Continentals

ALABAMA VOLUNTEER CORPS,
1861–62
1: Montgomery Mounted Rifles
2: Independent Blues
3: Dragoons
1
2
3
MMR
AVC
IB
V
C

C

ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–62
1: Claiborne Guards
2: Cherokee Rangers
3: Racoon Roughs
1
2
3

GEORGIA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1861
1: Baldwin Blues
2: Georgia Hussars
3: Thomasville Zouaves
1
2
3

THE GEORGIA ARMY, 1861–62
1: Corporal, infantry
2: Major, infantry
3: 1st Regt, Georgia Regulars
2
1
2
3

GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, 1861
1: Governor's Guards
2: Sumter Light Guard
3: Henry Volunteers

GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–63

1: Burke Volunteers

2: Webster Confederate Guards

3: 10th Georgia Battalion

As for cavalry, the Richmond Hussars wore "an army blue shirt trimmed with yellow," a black Hardee hat with black feather plumes, and sky-blue pants with broad stripes. The Georgia Hussars adopted a service uniform made of "Georgia cassimere" which consisted of plain dark blue pants and a "duck-tail sack coat" of the same cloth with large silver buttons. This unit completed a short tour of duty during January 1861 as heavy artillery at Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island, and in June they served as a mounted unit on Skidaway Island. During October 1861 the Georgia Hussars, commanded by Capt J.Frederick Waring, left Savannah to report to Col Charles W.Field, commanding the 6th Virginia Cavalry at Manassas, and were designated Co E of that regiment.

To assist in funding the clothing of its state forces the Georgia legislature appropriated $648,780, which was used to pay at least 31 local manufacturers, plus Northern military suppliers in New York and Philadelphia from whom Georgia agents had actively purchased cloth up to April 1861. On the 10th of that month, Governor Brown requisitioned his state for 3,000 military companies, and required them all to have a plain service uniform and "change of underclothing." After numerous enquiries regarding the type of service uniform needed, Adjutant General Wayne issued a circular on May 18, 1861, requesting that, since the Confederate government did not yet "furnish clothing *in kind* to the volunteers called into its service," those volunteers should use the commutation money issued to provide their own "uniform and dress" to last at least three months.

This clothing was to consist of one "Coat, or Jacket, (as may be the uniform [of the unit])"; two "pair Trousers"; one "Forage or Fatigue Cap"; two "Flannel Shirts" – preferably gray or blue, not red, as the latter presented "an excellent mark for the enemy"; one "light black Neck Tie"; two "pair Drawers"; three "pair Socks, woolen or cotton, woolen best"; two "pair Bootees, Ankle of Jefferson, or brogans with full broad soles, and low flat broad heels." Regarding the latter, the circular added that "High or narrow heels to the boots or shoes should not be worn, as they are injurious to the feet. Bootees are far preferable to boots of any kind in summer." A small entry in the Augusta press the next day suggested that "the outer clothing (coats and pants) should be goods of a grey color, inasmuch as that will conform to the state regulations, if that color can be procured."

Despite its prescriptive nature, a wide variety of uniforms continued to be adopted by Georgia volunteers following the issue of this circular. Stationed at Camp Stephens, Pensacola, in Florida, by July 1861, the Clinch Rifles – Co A, 5th Georgia – received yet another service dress of "black satinet" which came down to the hip, and was described by Pte William Steed as being "between a saque [sic] and a roundabout", and more practical than their old fatigue suits. The

Formed in October 1860, the Thomasville Zouaves exchanged their colorful uniform (see Plate E3) for "a suit of light grey approximately nearer the citizen dress" in order to gain more recruits. They also changed their name to the Ocklocknee Light Infantry, and became Co B, 29th Georgia Infantry. Probably taken at the "Ambrotype Gallery" in Thomasville owned by H.Pittman, this view shows Lt Thomas Spalding Paine (right) and an unidentified NCO. (Courtesy of Thomas County Historical Society)

Griffin Light Guard – Co B, 5th Georgia – wore "Round Coat & Pants of Cadet [gray] Cloth Trimd [sic] with black," and "Blue Cloth Cap [with] Leather Visor, letters G.L.G." at the front. Officers wore gray frock coats and pants. Raised in Americus, and enlisting as Co A, 12th Georgia Infantry during June 1861, the Muckalee Guards adopted dark blue, nine-button shell jackets with white straps sewn on the shoulders, and dark blue pants with wide white stripes.

The uniforms reported as being worn by companies passing through Augusta by the *Daily Chronicle and Sentinel* during this period further illustrate the variety of clothing which might be seen within a single Confederate regiment. The Burke Guards – Co A, 3rd Georgia – were described as wearing "dark gray, trimmed with green; officers with coats, privates with jackets, slouched hats." The Brown Rifles – Co B – sported "gray, with red trimmings"; while the Dawson Grays – Co C – wore "Georgia gray, trimmed with black." The Wilkinson Rifles – Co F – wore "Georgia kersey, buff-colored," also referred to in the Lynchburg *Virginian* as "a simple uniform of Georgia homespun." Within the 4th Georgia Infantry, the Southern Rifles – Co A – wore "Georgia gray, trimmed with black velvet"; the Le Grange Light Guard – Co B – adopted "'Roswell gray' jackets and pants trimmed with black. Georgia buttons"; the Twiggs Volunteers – Co C – wore "a durable cassimere, manufactured at the Eagle Factory, Columbus; the pants with black stripe. A portion of the company wear red shirts with both cloth and glazed caps."

Despite the warning from Governor Brown, brightly colored shirts were popular among Georgia troops. A letter from "Camp Oglethorpe" near Macon, dated April 5, 1861, describes troops wearing "red shirts, blue shirts, gray shirts, and shirts without order and indescribable to an unpractised eye." Those worn by the Clinch Rifles encamped at the same place the following month included polka-dots and patterned bib fronts.

Both of these unidentified images with Georgia provenance show the "Sicilian" caps popular with volunteers at the beginning of the war. The man at left has three military buttons sewn on the front of his elaborately embroidered cap, while the other appears to have a small Confederate First National flag attached to the top of his. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

The zouave military fashion was represented by several Georgia units. A boys' company commanded by Capt Augustus Speillers and called the Young Zouaves (aka Richmond Zouaves) was formed in Augusta in 1860; on February 23, 1861, they were described as wearing "bright blue jackets and fiery red trousers." Also raised in 1860, the Thomasville Zouaves eventually exchanged their "brilliant uniform" for "a suit of light grey" in order to gain more members. About 30 members of the Macon Volunteers, led by Capt R.A.Smith, wore a version of the zouave uniform. The *Macon Telegraph* reported "a group of gentlemen surrounding a figure, who, from his fantastic dress... was either a Japanese, a Chinese, a Sioux Indian, or one of the latest importation from Africa. We drew near, and discovered the fantastic figure to be that of our fellow-citizen, Mr D.B.W., Orderly of the Volunteers... dressed in the uniform of the Macon Volunteer Zouaves. This uniform is made of bright cloth, and in a strange fashion, and presents a picturesque and graceful appearance."

The "Sicilian"-style stocking cap, complete with tassels and havelock, was also popular among Georgia troops early in the war. The Thompson Guards – Co F, 10th Georgia – wore "cap covers... parti-colored, or plaid, long and pointed, and so arranged that they may be thrown back on the neck or over the visor." Other companies photographed wearing this item include the Gardner Volunteers and the Henry Volunteers (see Plate G3) – respectively Cos H & K, 22nd Georgia Infantry. It seems to have been fashionable to wear these caps both over and under slouch hats and forage caps.

In this camp scene, officers of the 2nd Infantry Regt, Georgia Army, wear the dark blue uniform prescribed on February 15, 1861. Standing second from right is LtCol Thomas C.Johnson, and seated at far right is Lt William H.Johnson. Note standing third from right Sgt R.A.Johnson, wearing the "Georgia Cadet gray" uniform prescribed for enlisted ranks – see Plate F1. This regiment was later re-organized as the 19th Georgia Infantry. (Courtesy of Emory University)

The Georgia Army, 1861–62

It was not until February 15, 1861, that Adjutant General Henry C.Wayne prescribed state uniform regulations via General Orders No.4. This referred solely to the Georgia Army organized that month, which eventually consisted of two infantry regiments, a rifle battalion, an artillery battalion and a cavalry battalion. Accordingly, officers were prescribed a frock coat and pants of dark blue cloth, the latter "to be made loose, and to spread well over the foot." For full dress, general and staff officers wore the Hardee hat, looped up on the right side with a large gilt Georgia state seal button, with gold cord and three black ostrich feathers. A *chapeau bras* or cocked hat could also be worn if preferred. Field officers wore the same with two black feathers, and inch-high regimental numbers embroidered on a black velvet ground. Officers were also permitted to wear a dark blue chasseur cap for fatigue. Commissioned rank was indicated by either epaulettes or shoulder straps.

Pte Thomas Tate, of the Hall Chattahoochee Cavalry, wears a version of the distinctive Georgia-pattern jacket with black collar, pocket and cuff flaps, as issued by the state during the fall of 1861. This company served in the 4th Georgia State Guards – the "Blue Ridge Tiger Regiment" – from August through September 1863. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

Non-commissioned officers' and enlisted men's frock coats and pants were of "Georgia Cadet gray," with black "cord or welt" trim on collar and pointed cuffs for infantry, and orange for artillery. The cavalry battalion probably wore a gray jacket. Headgear consisted of the Hardee hat looped up on the left, without feather but with a worsted gold cord, and a gilt company letter in front. A blue flannel sack coat was worn for fatigue. Non-commissioned officers' chevrons corresponded to those of the US Army.

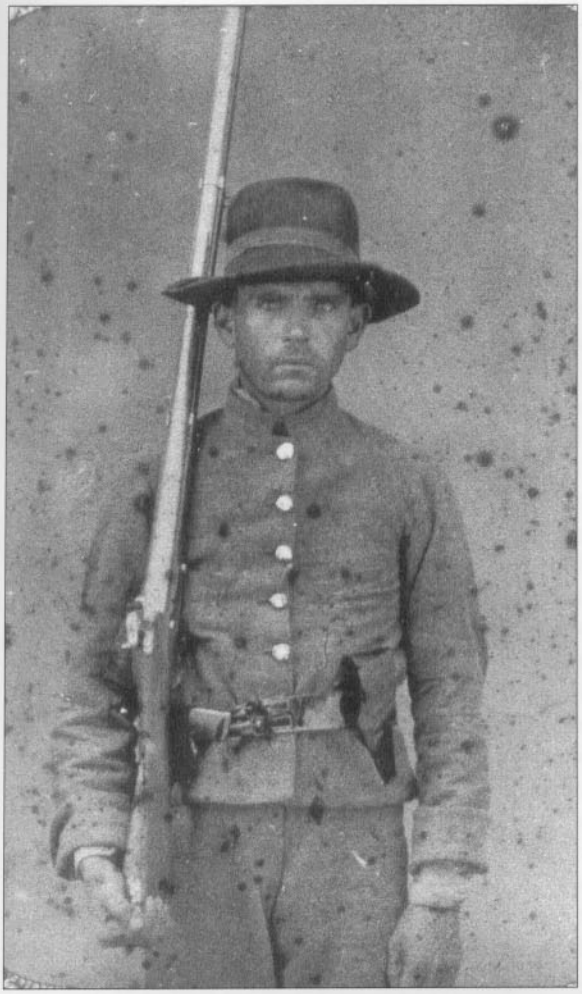
Although this uniform was meant only to apply to the small Georgia Army, the same clothing was furnished to the 1st Regt Georgia Regulars, a three-year infantry unit, on July 17, 1861. Furthermore, according to contemporary newspaper reports during 1861, many infantry companies either adopted or changed to gray uniforms trimmed with black, while most officers wore blue. A typical account is found in the memoirs of Capt James C.Nesbet, who commanded the Silver Greys – Co H, 21st Georgia: "The uniforms of gray, made to order, had to be shipped by E.Winship, Macon, Georgia, for which I paid... The men, uniformed in gray, presented a good appearance. The lieutenants were uniformed in home-made blue jeans. My uniform was of regular US Army blue, tailor-made, a present (with my sword and belt) from my sister."

The tailor Michael Carey, of Savannah, also appears to have been catering for those wearing the dress of the Georgia Army, since on May 13, 1861, the *Daily Morning News* of that city reported that he had moved to a store on Broughton St, where he was making "gentlemen's garments" including "...uniforms of all kinds which are made in the State... by the latest regulations."

Following his visit to Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island on May 1, 1861, London *Times* correspondent William Howard Russell described members of the 1st Georgia Regulars on guard duty at the landing as "tall, stout young fellows in various uniforms or in rude mufti, in which the Garibaldian red shirt and felt slouched hats predominated. They are armed with smoothbore muskets (date 1851), quite new; and their bayonets, barrels, and locks were quite bright and clean. The officer on duty was dressed in blue frock coat with brass buttons emblazoned with the arms of the State, and red silk sash, and glazed kepi, and straw coloured gauntlets."

Georgia-pattern clothing, 1861

During the late summer of 1861, Governor Brown began to realize that Georgia troops in Virginia would not be adequately clothed for the oncoming winter. As a result, a request for "Clothing for Soldiers" was placed in the local newspapers, to include "Two pair of pants of heavy brown or grey mixed jeans, lined, if thought advisable, with domestic. One roundabout, or army jacket, of the same material, lined throughout, with side and vest pockets. It should be long enough to come some four inches below the waistband of the pants, and large



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Cotton Goods,

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enough to be worn over the vest or outside shirt. One heavy vest of jeans, linsey or kersey. One overshirt, of some woolen or mixed goods. One or two pair of drawers, as they may require. Two pair of heavy woolen socks. One good blanket – lined is advisable. An overcoat, or a loose sack coat; or hunting shirt with belt."

On September 4, 1861, he ordered the purchase of enough woolen cloth for 30,000 suits of clothing, plus 30,000 pairs of shoes. The success of this appeal may be gauged by a letter from Brown to the new Confederate Secretary of War, Judah P.Benjamin, dated October 19, inquiring whether clothing for troops in government service had to be uniform, or whether it could be "any substantial woolen clothing."

A number of photographs taken during this period of Georgia infantrymen, possibly clothed in response to the circular issued by the Adjutant General in May 1861, indicate that gray shell jackets of remarkably similar styles were being issued. Many of these jackets had black three-pointed cuff flaps, with small buttons set well in from the cuff edge. One version, worn by members of the West Point Guards – Co D, 4th Georgia – and the Franklin Volunteers – Co G, 7th Georgia – was fastened by six buttons, with solid black collar and shoulder straps, and pockets on each breast about level with the third button from the top. A

ABOVE LEFT **A volunteer from Columbus, GA, James Strickland wears a plain version of the "state" jacket. Note that the bottom edge of the garment is about 4in below the waistband of the pants, as per the 1861 appeal for clothing. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)**

ABOVE **The Eagle Manufacturing Company of Columbus, GA, began advertising its military "goods" in the Columbus *Daily Times* on April 25, 1861. (Author's collection)**

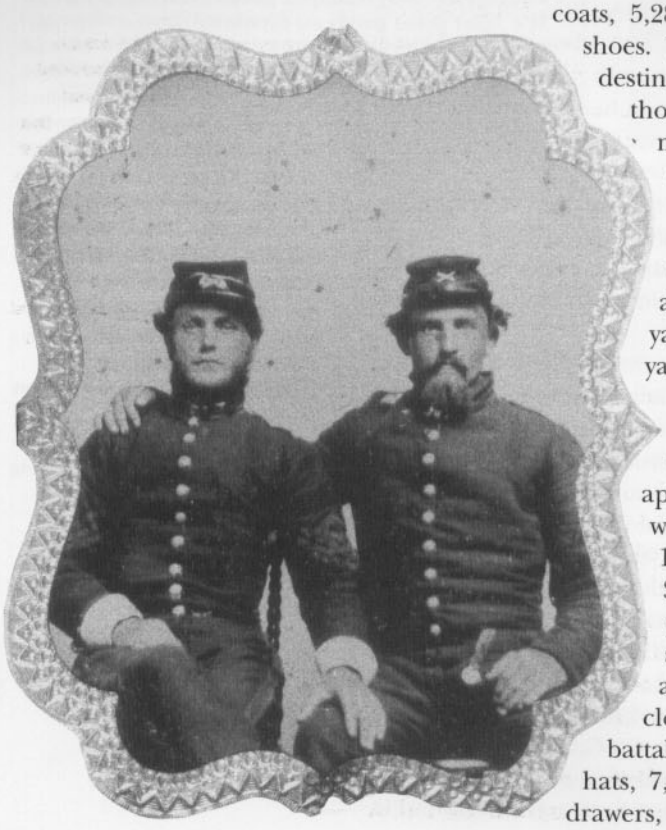
private in the Roswell Guards – Co H, 7th Georgia – donned a slightly different version fastened by eight buttons, with a black tab or loop with a small button attached to a gray collar. That worn by a member of the Ben Hill Volunteers – Co F, 21st Georgia – was fastened by eight buttons and had the collar edged with black tape. This similarity in jacket design possibly indicates that a standard pattern was being made available to soldier aid societies until at least March 1862. The trousers accompanying these jackets generally seem to be plain, while headgear mainly seems to have consisted of black, drab or gray slouch hats.

State Clothing Bureau, 1862-64

As the result of a call for 12 additional Georgia regiments in February 1862, the Confederate government agreed to furnish all clothing and equipment. By the fall of that year the supply system had broken down, and Governor Brown reported to the legislature on November 6 that "Georgia troops in Confederate service are almost destitute of clothes and shoes, and must suffer terribly this winter." This led to the passage of "An Act to appropriate money to procure and furnish clothing, shoes, caps or hats, and blankets for the soldiers from Georgia", and to the establishment of a state clothing bureau at Augusta under the supervision of Capt George W.Evans. A shoe manufactory was also set up at Marietta, with Capt E.M.Field in command.

Based on the appropriation of $1,500,00, Quartermaster General Ira R.Foster was able to report on March 25, 1863, that the following had been supplied to Georgia troops in 19 regiments and 2 battalions in Confederate service in Virginia, Tennessee, and South Carolina: 4,556 coats, 5,288 pants, 4,646 hats, 5,449 shirts and 5,744 shoes. These articles were mostly shipped to their destination in the charge of bonded state agents, though in a few cases the regimental quartermasters had personally collected them from the storehouses. At that time, General Foster stated that manufactured clothing still on hand amounted to 7,272 coats, 9,257 pants, 129 hats, 10,400 shirts and 5,878 shoes. Also available was 12,983 yards of osnaburgs, 18,850 yards of shirting, 6,410 yards of kerseys, 970 yards of duck, and 35,063 pounds of leather.

Despite the latter, he warned that Georgia troops would "suffer more the coming winter than they did the past" unless further appropriations were made while materials were still available. Consequently, on April 26, 1863, Governor Brown directed that a further $2,000,000 should be expended on the purchase and manufacture of clothes and shoes. By November 1863, QMG Foster was able to report that his bureau had issued hats, clothing and shoes to 44 regiments, seven battalions, and two companies, as follows: "4,719 hats, 7,291 jackets, 8,828 pants, 9,185 shirts, 8,036 drawers, 12,294 shoes, 7,517 socks." He also had on



1st Sgt George J.Newton and Pte Albert S.Dorsey wear the service uniform of the Troup Artillery, which includes nine-button copperas-dyed shell jackets. Their shoulder straps, trouser seam stripes, and NCO's chevrons are tinted red in this ambrotype by C.W.Motes of Athens, GA. Also note the crossed-cannon insignia on their caps. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

hand nearly "forty thousand suits of clothes, which are ready for distribution among the troops as their necessities may require."

Despite increasing problems with shortage of supply and difficulties with labor, especially after the fall of Atlanta, Foster maintained a supply of clothing to Georgia troops during 1864. A considerable amount of the uniform cloth and other goods continued to be run through the blockade, while raw wool was acquired in Texas in exchange for "colored osnaburg." During the closing months of the war, sufficient clothing remained on hand to ensure that Georgia's contingent in the Confederate army, which totaled between 25,000 and 30,000 men, remained well clad while they still had access to supply routes.

Volunteer aid societies

These efforts were supplemented by the numerous volunteer aid societies established in every county in the state. Typical of these was the Ladies' Aid Society of Clarke County, that bought cloth with money raised by taxes, issuing bonds, or soliciting subscriptions. Local tailors measured and cut out the uniforms, which were sewn together by the ladies of the Society and friends. Some counties, like Clarke, continued to supply their menfolk throughout the entire conflict.

The Ladies' Volunteer Association of Richmond County was organized in May 1861, and began work at Washington Hall in Augusta. By September 1, 1861, this group had produced clothing for several local units. Among other things, the Oglethorpe Light Infantry – Co B, 8th Georgia – received 73 flannel shirts, 76 of hickory or fine striped cotton, and nine haversacks. The Letcher Guards – Co B, 10th Georgia – got 140 flannel shirts. The Walker Light Infantry – Co I, 1st Georgia Infantry (Ramsey's) – received 70 flannel and 16 hickory shirts. It may be assumed that many of the foregoing shirts were made from either "Red or white flannel," as the Association purchased approximately 5,360 yards of cloth in these colors from dealers such as William O.Norrell, Thomas Sweeney, and Jackson, Miller & Verdery.

Seamstresses occasionally personalized garments. A lady in Milledgeville wrote on the lining of a coat she made for one of her "soldier friends" in 1862: "If the wearer of this coat fights as bravely as the maker talks, the Yankees will never see the back of it."

Military suppliers

Numerous small firms throughout the state were involved in clothing the growing number of Georgia units in 1861. In Augusta, Gray & Turley announced that they had for sale "3600 yards [of] Gray Georgia plains, all wool filling, and an excellent article for Fatigue Uniforms – 1000 yards Georgia cassimere, Army Regulation Color – 1200 yards 'Army Blue' flannels." In Savannah, Daniel B.Camp advertised that he had "Military Goods!" including "100 yards of Cadet Gray, and 75 yards of Fine Army and Navy Cloths, suitable for officers' uniforms, which will be made up to order at the shortest notice." In addition, he carried "Gray flannel shirts [,] India Rubber Blankets, lined with Cotton Flannel, for camp use..." Also in Savannah, Henry Lathrop & Co employed 75 women to make uniforms of different kinds.

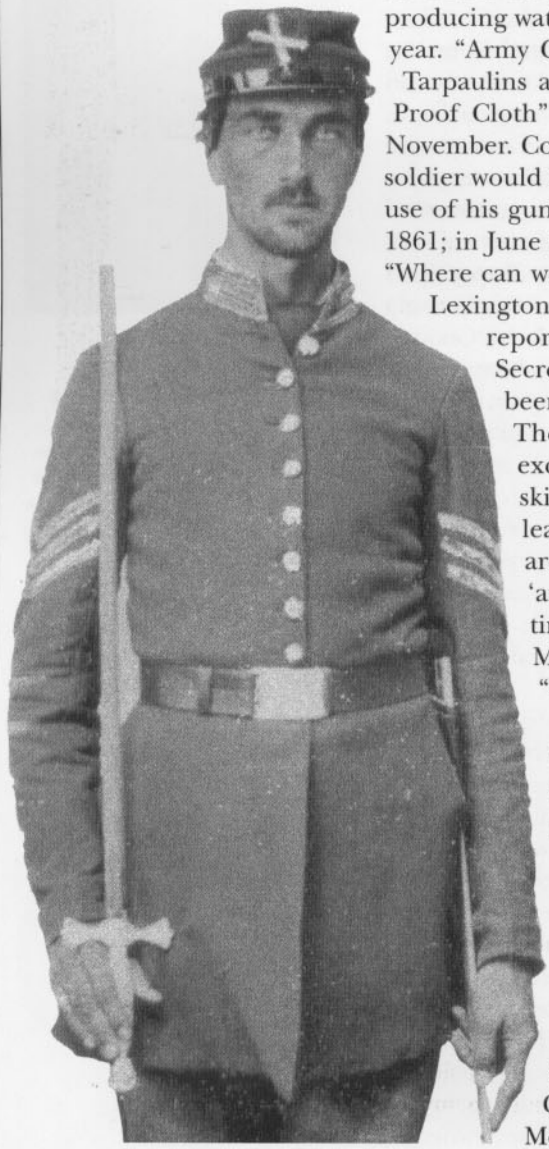
Cloth for these suppliers and tailors was produced by at least 31 mills spread throughout the state. The Bellville Factory of Augusta, owned by

As a private in the Ordnance Guard, which was commanded by former Purchasing Agent Charles D.Findlay to protect the Macon Arsenal, James D.Means is well clothed in blue-gray frock coat and lighter gray cap. He is also well equipped, although the shoulder belt supporting his cartridge box is less than regulation width, *indicating local* manufacture. *Carte de visite* by A.J.Riddle of Macon. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

George Schley, produced "a handsome and durable assortment of solid colored and striped twilled cotton goods for soldiers' wear." By June 1861, they had furnished several companies with serviceable uniforms, among them the Independent Blues – who became Co D, 10th Georgia Infantry. This firm also produced knapsacks and haversacks out of the same material. Other important suppliers included the Eagle Manufacturing Co at Columbus, which produced "Goods in large quantities, of every durable color, light and dark Grey, Green, &c. &c."; the Milledgeville Manufacturing Co; and the Ivy Mills at Roswell. The latter, established by Connecticut Yankee Roswell King in 1839, produced fine cassimere cloth of a dark bluish-gray cast called "Roswell gray." As for shirts, C.W.Hersey of Augusta advertised on August 9, 1861, "Plaid Woolen Fatigue Shirts. Also a splendid lot of Opera Flannel Shirts, For Officers or Men, in Every Shade of Color."

Waterproof clothing became a priority with the approach of winter in 1861. The "Water Proof Cloth Company" of Columbus was producing waterproof military overcoats for officers by October of that year. "Army Capes, Camp Rugs, Over Coats", plus "Cannon Covers, Tarpaulins and Horse Covers", were being made of "Oil or Water-Proof Cloth" by Jones & Davenport at Reynolds St in Augusta by November. Concerning the capes, the manufacturers claimed that the soldier would be protected from "rain while on duty, allowing him free use of his gun." Footwear was in short supply even by the summer of 1861; in June the *Daily Chronicle & Sentinel* of Augusta was advertising, "Where can we get Shoes and Leather. Echo Answers, from J.S.Smith, Lexington Tannery, Georgia." On August 3, 1861, that journal reported that Jessup & Hatch had made a saddle for ex-Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb, who had recently been commissioned colonel of the 16th Georgia Infantry. The report concluded, "The saddle and housings are of excellent workmanship, and reflect great credit upon the skill and taste of the manufacturers. We are glad to learn that they employ a vary large number of hands, and are constantly crowded to the utmost to fill the large 'army orders' which they are daily receiving." At the same time, this firm advertised for fifty "Journeyman Harness Makers" to whom steady employment would be given on "Military Work."

In the matter of marshal music, J.Brands & W.Korner of Columbus began to make drums in May 1861, and by August proudly advertised "Military Drums and Fifes of their own manufacture." In Macon, a drum made by De Van Gesen was presented to the Macon Volunteers on February 22, 1861.



Sgt George M.Harper, of the Sumter Flying Artillery, wears pattern 1858 stamped brass crossed-cannon insignia at a jaunty angle on his cap. He holds a non-regulation militia officer's sword with Roman helmet pommel, in lieu of a M1840 NCO's sword. His unit became Co A, 11th Georgia Artillery Battalion. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

Arms and equipage

In December 1860 the governor reported that Georgia had "some twelve to fifteen thousand stands of small arms, of various kinds, but mostly of approved patterns & makes, consisting of Minnie Muskets, Rifles (US), Colts & Adams' Pistols, and the common US Musket." Meanwhile, the Independent Volunteer Bn of Augusta

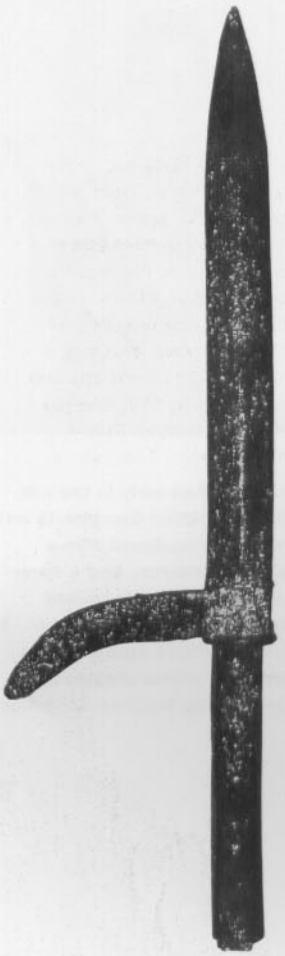
captured the US Arsenal at that city in January 23, 1861; this secured 20,000 "new and altered percussion muskets", 2,000 US rifles M1841, and 714 "Hall rifles." However, only a small number of the better arms found their way into Georgian hands before the Confederate government took control of the installation and issued most of the rifles to troops in Confederate service. During February 1861, Adjutant General Wayne listed the weapons purchased by Georgia as including 5,780 M1842 US muskets, 1,600 Sharps carbines, 1,225 M1855 US rifle muskets, 1,200 Colt Army revolvers, and 620 Maynard breech-loading rifles. Most of these weapons were issued to the volunteer militia, plus the nascent "Regular Army" of the state.

Meanwhile, many Georgia volunteers who mustered into Confederate service set out for Virginia improperly armed. The Campbell Guards – Co A, 3rd Bn Georgia Infantry – were described on June 21, 1861, as being "not fully armed, of course, but many of them carried along those Kentucky rifles, with prodigious length of barrel, so famous for sharp shooting."

To overcome the shortage of small arms Wayne employed Rogers & Bowen, "the well-known gunmakers at 245 Broad street" in Augusta, to alter "old Government muskets, by affixing percussion locks in place of the old and cumbersome flint ones, and otherwise repairing and renovating them." Flintlocks and muskets in private hands were also collected in and converted in the same manner. Furthermore, Governor Brown organized a convention of the state's gunsmiths at Atlanta on August 29, 1861. On this occasion the 27 gunsmiths and entrepreneurs in attendance generally disagreed with the policy of repairing and using old guns, but supported the establishment of a rifle barrel-making facility at the state railroad workshops. Once the barrels were made, the Georgia gunsmiths would manufacture the rest of the weapon. The one surviving example of this type of "Georgia contract rifle" indicates that it was patterned after the US M1841 rifle as manufactured at Harper's Ferry from 1844 to 1854.

Meanwhile, an entry in the Georgia *Journal and Messenger* published in Macon on June 12, 1861, indicates that blacksmith Joseph J.Martin and gunsmith William F.Carroll established a "musket and sword factory" at Tilton, a small community in the northwestern part of the state. A single surviving rifle tentatively attributed to this firm is stamped "M.C. & Co."

Although the contract system recommended by the gunsmiths at Atlanta produced only a trickle of weapons, from firms such as D.C.Hodgkins & Sons of Macon, the commencement of barrel production at the state railroad workshops laid the foundation for an armory at the State Penitentiary in Milledgeville. During winter 1861–62 preparations began for the manufacture of arms at what became known as the "Georgia Armory" under the state's ordnance officer, Maj Lachlan H.McIntosh, with the assistance of Peter Jones, formerly Head Armorer at Harper's Ferry Arsenal. This establishment used convict labor to make and repair small arms, and approximately 400 weapons patterned after the US M1855 rifle had been produced by March 1863. A further 2,300 .69cal smoothbore muskets were possibly altered to percussion at the Georgia Armory before its destruction by Sherman's army in November 1864.



This Georgia pike head with bridle-cutter blade is one of several unearthed in 1980, having been captured from a Confederate locomotive carrying supplies from Richmond, VA, to Bentonville, NC, on April 11, 1865. (Courtesy of Richard Angelico)

Photographed early in the war, this unidentified Georgian is well armed and equipped with a converted musket, and a spear-pointed Bowie knife tucked under his canteen strap; his shoulder straps appear to support a militia knapsack. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

Elsewhere in the state, the Macon arms manufactory run by Hodgkins & Sons was leased by the Confederate Ordnance Dept in 1862, to produce "sharpshooter and scouting rifles," which were issued to units such as the 6th and 65th Georgia Infantry, the 8th Bn Georgia Infantry, and the 2nd Bn Sharpshooters. With the capture of Nashville, TN, in March 1862, the ordnance and stores there were shipped to Atlanta to establish the Atlanta Arsenal – the main ordnance facility of the Army of Tennessee.

With regard to edged weapons, John J.Byrd of Augusta advertised in July 1861 "Confederate Swords!! For Sale, two very superior Swords, of fine finish. One is richly mounted in silver with chain, and adapted to Cavalry use: the other for Infantry... Also, a light dress Sword." A.H.DeWitt of Columbus was making "handsome and serviceable Swords, of the regular pattern" by June 1861. The local press described them as being "of good temper, and neatly but not ornately finished, just the article for service and execution." By January 1862 this firm was producing, among other items, "Service Swords (With Belts)," and proudly declared, "Our Swords have the best temper in the blade, made of the very best steel, and warranted to stand the army test." De Witt subsequently contracted with the CS Ordnance Dept at the Columbus Arsenal to produce swords, sword belts, sword knots, harness and accouterments. This concern was purchased by Eldridge S.Greenwood and John D.Gray in January 1862, and converted into a rifle and carbine factory.

The shortage of firearms led to the adoption of the pike on a large scale in Georgia. Associated with the abolitionist John Brown, at least 483 pikes had been captured following the failure of his raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859. On February 20, 1862, Governor Brown called for Confederate reserves to be armed with "a good pike and a long, heavy side-knife." Effective against cavalry, the former weapon was to be used to pull the horse down, while the latter would dispatch the rider. As a result, Brown offered $5 for every pike delivered to the Armory at Milledgeville. Between March 1862 and April 1863 the state accepted and paid for 7,099 pikes and 3,628 knives. Made by small concerns like J.D.Gray and James M.Higgins, and larger firms such as William J.McElroy & Co and Samuel Griswold, the pikes showed some variety in design. All had either 6ft or 7ft staffs of white oak, ash or hickory, with blades varying between 10in and 22½in long; the latter were either straight or "clover leaf," with 3in flukes extending either side of the base. Others had a single bridle-cutting side knife.

Georgia troops in Confederate service appear not to have used pikes. Indeed, the miserably armed 31st Georgia refused to accept such weapons when sent them by Governor Brown. Nonetheless, some reserves and home guard units did carry them. According to a report in the *Daily Southern Guardian* published in Columbia, SC, a company of "stalwart mountaineers, from Habersham county, Georgia, under Capt. Littleton Stephens, armed with pikes, have been sent to the coast" in early 1862. The pikes they carried were in "the shape of a cross, with six edges, upon the end of a wooden staff."

Regarding accouterments, the firm of S.S.Jones & Co of Augusta began the manufacture of frame belt buckles, and by May 1862 was producing about 10,000 a week. A local newspaper correspondent reported: "We saw also a lot of bayonet sheaths, made of leather, which the Messrs. J. are mounting with copper. Also, a lot of artillery buckets, made of heavy sole

leather, by Wyman, being finished with tin rims and iron handles, making, when completed, a very handsome and substantial bucket."

Leather items such as cartridge boxes, cap pouches, waist belts and bayonet scabbards were also made at Madison by William M.Burnett, and at Macon by Cleghorn & Smith. In addition the latter produced artillery harnesses, fuse pouches, gunner's haversacks and artillery sword belt plates.

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Plus various contemporary newspapers

THE PLATES

Our purpose is to illustrate the variety of state Militia and Volunteer uniforms and equipage worn by Confederate forces during the earlier stages of the war, before Confederate States Quartermaster issue became more readily available in 1863. In some cases, this colorful and unusual clothing was worn during later stages of the conflict as CS supplies dwindled or failed altogether. The campaign history of the Confederate armies during the war is too complex to include in such a study as this, as is a complete record of the units into which all Volunteer companies were mustered. For reasons of space, only representative examples of later higher formations and battles are given.

A: FLORIDA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–62

The **Simpson Mounted Rangers (A1)** were raised at Milton, Santa Rosa County, in May 1861, and served as an independent company on the Florida coast until the summer of 1862, when they were re-organized into the 3rd Florida Cavalry Bn commanded by Maj Thomas J.Meyers. In 1863 this battalion was merged with several Alabama units to form the 15th Confederate Cavalry, with the Mounted Rangers as Co E. Upon organization, this company chose an elaborately trimmed uniform including a gray coat with dark blue cuffs and shoulder straps and a false plastron front, piped in white. Lacking arms supplies from the Confederate government, they armed themselves with double-barreled shotguns; nearly all of them had sabers made from old saw blades, carried in sheet iron scabbards.

The **Trapier Guards (A2)** became Co C, 5th Florida Infantry in 1862, and served throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia in the brigades of Roger A.Pryor (e.g. at 2nd Manassas), E.A.Perry (Chancellorsville, Gettysburg) and Joseph Finegan. For service dress, this enlisted man wears a gray jacket trimmed with blue, over a gray "hunting shirt" with falling collar, and his cap has a blue band. Company members also wore custom-made belt plates bearing the initials "TG." His weapon is a M1842 smoothbore musket without sling.

The **Marion Light Artillery (A3)** probably acquired their uniform of "cadet grey" trimmed with red from a tailor in Atlanta, GA. Presented by the Ladies of Orange Lake Soldiers' Association at Camp Langford on April 8, 1862, the flag carried by this company was made from the crimson bridal shawl of Mary Elizabeth Dickison, wife of 1st Lt J.J.Dickison, who later became known as the "Swamp Fox of the Confederacy." This unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, and later in the defense of Mobile, Alabama.

B: ALABAMA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1861

The **Greensboro Light Artillery Guards (B1)** were one of the militia companies that occupied Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay in January 1861. Raised in Greene County in 1860, they wore a full dress uniform including a dark blue pattern 1851 tail coat with three rows of brass buttons, configured with eight in the center row and nine either side; collar and cuff patches were red with yellow trim and buttonholes. The black pattern 1851 National Guard-style dress cap, with reinforcing bands of black patent leather at top and bottom, bore for enlisted men stamped brass crossed cannons

This unidentified Floridian wears a tricorne hat similar to that worn by Mississippi volunteers. His two-piece belt clasp appears to show the Florida star surrounded by a wreath. (Florida Photographic Collection)

below a five-point star; the red fountain plume was typical of antebellum volunteer militia full dress. The sky-blue pants had red stripes; the state seal adorned the waist belt, into which our subject has thrust a M1849 Colt Pocket revolver and large sheathed Bowie knife. This unit went on to become the Greensboro Guards and, ultimately, Co I (later D), 5th Alabama Infantry. This regiment served with the Army of Northern Virginia from Williamsburg to Cold Harbor, and then fought under Jubal Early in the Shenandoah Valley and in the Appomattox campaign.

Like most volunteer militia companies, the **Mobile Cadets (B2)** adopted a summer dress that incorporated white cotton pantaloons. Their pattern 1851 dress cap displayed the wreathed letters "MC" and was topped with a white-over-black wool pompon set in a brass "tulip" behind an enlisted men's "eagle" cap ornament of stamped brass. Their double-breasted gray tail coat was faced with black and adorned with stiff black and white epaulettes, and their custom-made rectangular brass belt plate also bore the wreathed "MC." Members of this unit volunteered as Co A, 3rd Alabama in April 1861; the regiment served with the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines until Appomattox (e.g. with O'Neal's Brigade at Gettysburg). The remainder of the Mobile Cadets enlisted for home defense as Co K, 21st Alabama in December 1861.

The **Mobile Continentals (B3)**, also known as the State Artillery, were founded in 1836, and adopted the archaic-looking "Continental"-style uniform in 1857. Made of the finest dark blue cloth, their tail coat was faced with red collar, cuffs and turn-backs, and their knee breeches were of buff cloth of "the exact tint of buckskin." This unit was armed as infantry with M1842 muskets, and the cartridge boxes were emblazoned with the numerals "1776." Originally forming part of the 1st Volunteer Regt of Alabama Militia, the Mobile Continentals performed garrison duty at Forts Morgan and Gaines on Mobile Bay until March 1861. Setting aside their "Continental" dress, the company wore a "handsome service uniform of indigo blue trimmed with red, and brown gaiters" in May 1861. On volunteering for CS service they were designated Co K, 5th Alabama Infantry, but subsequently reorganized as Co A, Alabama State Artillery, serving in Tennessee and Georgia until 1864.

C: ALABAMA VOLUNTEER CORPS, 1861–62

The **Montgomery Mounted Rifles (C1)** were incorporated in February 1860, and based their uniform on that prescribed for the AVC, although perhaps adopting cavalry yellow trim on their dark blue coats and gray pants. Some company members wore the letters "MMR" on the crown of their US pattern 1858 "Hardee hats." This company was armed with M1859 Sharps carbines and .36cal Colt Navy revolvers, with belts and holsters. The original company served at Pensacola in May–September 1861, after which many members volunteered for 12 months' CS service as Co K, 1st Alabama Cavalry. This regiment fought at Munfordville, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Atlanta and Savannah, and participated in more separate actions than any other unit, North or South. When the 7th Alabama Cavalry was formed in 1863 members of the MMR formed its Co H, and served in the South until the end of the war.

The **Independent Blues (C2),** from Selma, wore a version of the AVC uniform with coats trimmed in light blue infantry color, and epaulettes of sky-blue worsted. Their "National Guard"-style black felt dress caps bore a stock militia pattern "rayed star" plate with the letters "IB" inset. This was topped with either a pompon or a large fountain plume of light blue over white, and had a cord and tassel attached at the rear. Trousers were "cadet gray" with 1¾ in stripes. Their custom-made belt plate also displayed the letters "IB." The absence of a cap pouch on our figure's waist belt indicates that his M1855 rifled musket is fitted with a Maynard primer magazine. This unit volunteered as Co D, 8th Alabama in May 1861, and took part in the ANV's campaigns from Williamsburg to Cold Harbor (e.g. in Wilcox's Brigade at Gettysburg); the regiment was involved in the siege of Petersburg, and ended the war at Appomattox.

For full dress, officers of the AVC **Dragoons (C3)** were prescribed orange trim around collar and cuffs of their frock coats, and their "cadet gray" trousers also had ¼in orange seam stripes. This captain's headgear is a pattern 1853 US Military Academy-style felt cap reinforced with leather, adorned with an orange pompon, an "eagle" cap ornament, and the brass letters "AVC" arranged in an arc. He carries a M1851 foot officer's sword in a brass-mounted scabbard.

D: ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–62

Not all Alabama units adopted the AVC uniform. The **Claiborne Guards (D1)** – Co C, 2nd Alabama – wore gray, single-breasted, nine-button frock coats with dark blue facings on standing collar and pointed cuffs. Trousers were also gray with wide dark blue stripes. Headgear probably varied from man to man, but included pattern 1839 (Mexican War-style) forage caps. Private Thomas Lambert adorned his cap with a small metal floral insignia, perhaps because his unit was nicknamed "the Magnolia Regiment." This company was armed with the M1841 smoothbore musket. The 2nd Alabama garrisoned Fort Morgan until March 1862, when it was ordered to Fort Pillow in Tennessee; it was disbanded there on the expiry of its term of service.

The **Cherokee Rangers (D2)** – Co I, 19th Alabama – wore unusual dress uniforms including a gray wool-and-cotton tail coat, and trousers of a slightly lighter shade of gray; their forage cap had a dark blue band, and may have borne metal designating letters and numerals on the top. Accouterments included a narrow, locally made waist belt fastened by a small harness buckle, from which hung a "D"-guard Bowie knife in a leather scabbard. The 19th Alabama took part in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville, NC.

2nd Lt Thomas Jefferson Goodwyn served with the Montgomery Mounted Rifles in Florida, following which he commanded those members of his company who elected to remain as home guard in Alabama until his term of enlistment expired in May 1862. The letters on his hat appear to be embroidered, and his coat is made from a fine satinette. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

The **Racoon Roughs (D3)** – Co I, 6th Alabama – adopted eight-button gray jackets with distinctive pointed chest pocket flaps, and plain gray trousers. Composed of men from Jackson County, and the Tri-State region of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, the Roughs were presented with racoon fur caps when they arrived in Montgomery towards the end of May 1861. Made by the hatter J.E.Churchill, these caps were a gift from G.W.Brown of Autauga County, and cost $350. The men fastened around them red "bands" printed with the company name. Captain John B.Gordon, their original commander, recalled that "even after the hastily prepared uniforms were issued by the new Government my company clung tenaciously to the 'coonskin' head-dress, which made a striking contrast to the gray caps worn by the other companies." Marching off to war carrying "old flint and steel muskets, long-barrelled squirrel rifles, and double-barrelled shot-guns," the Roughs were later issued M1841 "Mississippi" rifles with saber bayonets. The 6th Alabama was assigned to Rodes', later O'Neal's and Battle's Brigade of the ANV, and fought its way from Williamsburg to Appomattox Court House.

E: GEORGIA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1861

Full dress worn by the **Baldwin Blues (E1)** – Co H, 4th Georgia Infantry – consisted of a dark blue double-breasted tail coat with nine white metal buttons in each row, trimmed and faced with scarlet, and with white worsted epaulettes. The dark blue trousers had 1½in scarlet stripes edged with white cord, and with nine silver side buttons sewn below the knee. Their pattern 1851 dark blue dress caps displayed a silver "B" in a yellow metal wreath, and were topped with a round white-and-buff pompon. This unit served in the Departments of South Carolina and Georgia before being ordered to Virginia, where it fought in the Seven Days' Battles and many other campaigns from Sharpsburg to Cold Harbor, in the brigade commanded successively by Ripley, Doles and Cook.

In 1861, the **Georgia Hussars (E2)** wore a full dress uniform tailored by David A.Northrop of Savannah, which consisted of a blue jacket trimmed with white with "five rows of bell buttons, buttoned to the throat," and a six-point star on each side of a high standing collar. Later in the war the buttons were reduced to three rows. Pantaloons were blue with "cuffs" or reinforcement at the bottom of the leg for winter wear, and white without cuffs for summer. Head-gear was made by "Mr Bourdong" of Court House Square, Savannah, and consisted of a dragoon-style helmet of a standard pattern sold by a number of Southern military hatters; the black patent leather skull was decorated either side with brass laurel-leaf motifs, and surmounted by a brass crest to which was attached a long white horsehair plume. Saddle housings, breastplates, holsters, bridle and halters were made by "Mr Cassaday" of Market Square. Arms consisted of the M1860 light cavalry saber, and M1842 percussion pistols in saddle holsters. After duty at Pensacola in 1861, volunteers from this unit served in Virginia as Co E, 6th Virginia Cavalry. The remaining members enlisted in January 1863 as Co A, 5th Georgia Cavalry, and served on the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida until the end of the war.

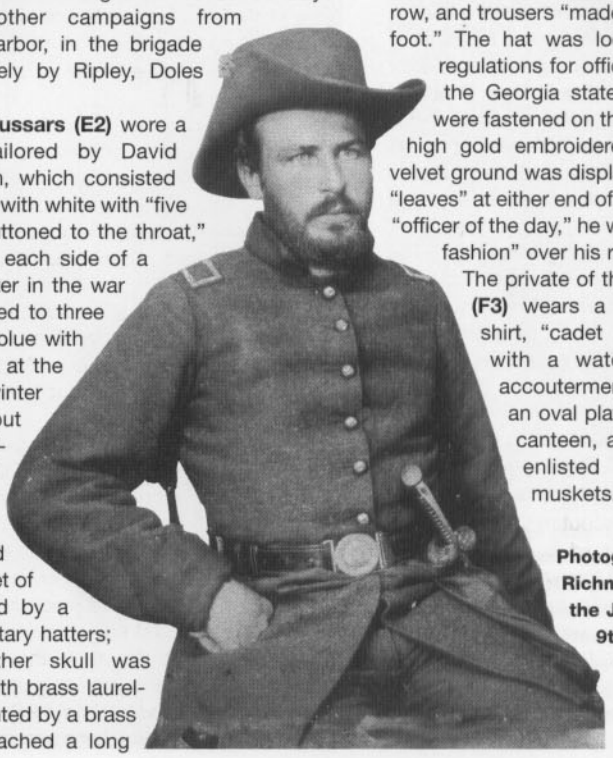
The **Thomasville Zouaves (E3)** adopted a gray zouave-style jacket with red trim around collar and cuffs, and 14 small brass bell buttons either side. Their dark blue vest had yellow braid edging, and nine bars or false buttonholes across the chest. Their red kepis had brass-scaled chin straps; the pantaloons were red with inch-wide gray seam stripes, and leggings were dark brown leather or canvas, fastened by eight small buttons. Their weapon was the M1842 musket with triangular-section bayonet. Changing their nickname to the Ochlokonee Light Infantry, this company enlisted for Confederate service as Co B, 29th Georgia Infantry. The regiment served as coastal artillery until 1863, when it was consolidated with the 30th Georgia and assigned to the Army of Tennessee.

F: THE GEORGIA ARMY, 1861–62

The enlisted men's infantry uniform is illustrated by this **corporal (F1),** wearing "Georgia Cadet gray" with black facing color and trim. In this case the "Hardee" hat is looped up on the left as per US regulations for foot soldiers. Note the brass company letter on the hat and the regimental number "1" on the collar patches.

For the rank of **major (F2)**, the regulations for the Georgia Army prescribed a dark blue full dress uniform consisting of a double-breasted frock coat with seven gilt buttons in each row, and trousers "made loose so as to spread well over the foot." The hat was looped up on the right, as per US regulations for officers, with a large gilt button bearing the Georgia state seal; three black ostrich feathers were fastened on the left side of the crown, and an inch-high gold embroidered regimental number on a black velvet ground was displayed on the front. Gold embroidered "leaves" at either end of shoulder straps indicate his rank. As "officer of the day," he wears his crimson silk net sash "scarf fashion" over his right shoulder.

The private of the **1st Regiment Georgia Regulars (F3)** wears a "Garibaldian" red flannel pullover shirt, "cadet gray" trousers, and a forage cap with a waterproof black glazed cover. His accouterments include a waist belt secured by an oval plate bearing the state seal, a tin drum canteen, and a white cotton haversack. Both enlisted men carry M1842 smoothbore muskets. This regiment was assigned to



Photographed in 1861 by C.R.Rees of Richmond, VA, 1st Lt Samuel Adams of the Jefferson Davis Rangers – Co G, 9th Alabama – was later promoted to colonel of the 33rd Alabama Infantry. (Alabama Dept of Archives & History, Montgomery, Alabama)

G.T.Anderson's Brigade of the ANV, and fought from the Seven Days' Battles to Fredericksburg. They were then ordered to Florida, seeing action at Olustee as part of G.P.Harrison's Brigade. By 1864 they were stationed in the Charleston area, and took part in the defense of Savannah.

G: GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, 1861

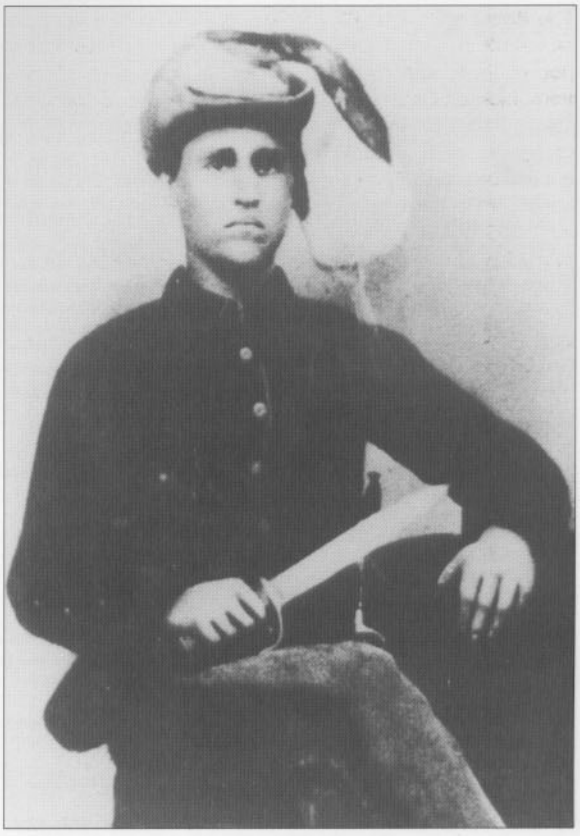
Designated Co E, 3rd Georgia Infantry, the **Governor's Guards (G1)** adopted "a red jacket" for service dress when they enlisted into Confederate service. This has been interpreted as a "Garibaldian" overshirt with eight civilian buttons, and a single pocket in the left breast. Trousers are dark blue with wide white seam stripes, and the headgear is a dark blue pattern 1839 forage cap. His equipment includes a rigid frame militia-style box knapsack supported by homemade gray cloth shoulder straps; he holds a M1853 Enfield rifled musket with socket bayonet. The 3rd Georgia served in Ambrose R.Wright's Brigade of the ANV from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, spending the last few months of the war defending Petersburg and Richmond before surrendering at Appomattox.

The **Sumter Light Guard (G2)** – Co K, 4th Georgia – left Americus wearing nine-button dark blue shell jackets and trousers, with buff facings on the shoulder straps, and wide buff seam stripes. Headgear consisted of a matching kepi bearing the metal letters "SLG." This regiment was also assigned to Wright's Brigade in 1862, and subsequently served under Doles and Cook through the Maryland campaign to Cold Harbor, after which it took part in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox campaign.

The **Henry Volunteers (G3)** – Co K, 22nd Georgia – also wore a dark blue jacket, with red tape trim either side of an eight-button front. When they departed for the war their kepis were covered with "Havelocks," on top of which were pulled "Sicilian"-style stocking caps of red and white, with tassels and secession cockades attached. This unit was armed with the M1841 "Mississippi" rifle and saber bayonet, and equipment included a pattern 1855 Riflemen's belt. Our figure also holds a large "D"-guard Bowie knife. Of 400 members engaged with Ambrose Wright's Brigade at Gettysburg, this regiment sustained more than 40 percent casualties; during the following year it endured the hardships of the Petersburg trenches before finally surrendering at Appomattox.

H: GEORGIA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–63

As their regiment was stationed at Camp Donaldson near Grahamville, SC, from March until May 1862, the **Burke Volunteers (H1)** – Co D, 48th Georgia – may well have received a uniform of South Carolinian provenance. This included a single-breasted plain gray frock coat, and a red-topped cap with a dark blue band edged with white trim and bearing the metal letters "BV." His accouterments include a locally made "Riflemen's belt" fastened by a large frame buckle; the metal slides either side of this were designed for the attachment of straps to distribute the weight of the knapsack from the shoulders. He carries a M1842 musket with leather sling. The 48th Georgia fought with Wright's, later Sorrelt's Brigade all through the major campaigns of the ANV, finally surrendering 13 officers and 193 men at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.



Pte William Favor of the Franklin Volunteers – Co G, 7th Georgia – wears a "Sicilian" cap over the crown of his hat. Several stars are just visible on the dark area of the cloth, which indicates that it was made from a small First National flag. (USAMHI/photo Jim Enos)

The **Webster Confederate Guards (H2)** – Co K, 17th Georgia – adopted what became known as the "Georgia"–pattern jacket. This version had nine buttons, and dark blue or black facings on collar and broad cuff flaps. The unusual single chevron and large lozenge indicate the appointment of orderly sergeant. His waist belt is fastened by a two-piece clasp bearing the state seal; though obscured here, it supports a non-regulation militia officer's sword with Roman helmet pommel and gilded brass hilt with pearl grip. The 17th Georgia served in Toomb's, later Benning's Brigade in the ANV, and fought under Longstreet during the siege of Suffolk.

The uniform worn by the **first sergeant (H3)** is based on that worn by John W.Lester, Co E, 10th Georgia Bn, Volunteer Infantry, which survives today in the Museum of the Confederacy. Both frock coat and trousers were made from a homespun gray cloth described as a "well woven wool-cotton jeans mixture." The buttons were brass Confederate General Staff "eagle" pattern, and the collar and cuffs were faced with black cotton. The first sergeant's chevrons and lozenge were of gold braid sewn directly to the sleeves. Formed in 1862, this battalion was assigned to guard prisoners at Richmond until 1864, when it joined Wright's Brigade, and fought at Cold Harbor and in the Petersburg trenches.

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